The Man Without A Country

By Edward Everett Hale

FIRST INSTALLMENT.

[No document in actual American history conveys a more powerful lesson of what citizenship in this republic means, none delivers a more searching appeal to loyalty, than this fanciful recital of the Man Without a Country. The unhappy creature whose living death it has graved upon the memory of mankind was but a figure born of a writer's imagination. Yet, the account of his passionate outburst and of his dreadful expiation stirs the dullest soul, and will awaken emotion in the minds of readers of generations yet unborn. There can be no more arresting lesson for the disloyal or the heedless, no more inspiring appeal to the spirit of true Americanism, than this memorable work of literary art and high-souled patriotism.]

I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement:

"NOLAN. Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11″ S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission-house in Mackinac, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring, to the very stubble, all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the "Herald." My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus: "Died, May 11th, 'The Man without a Country.'" For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all the men who had sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the esprit de corps of the profession and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown, and, I think, to the country at large also.

I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the naval archives when I was attached to the bureau of construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields—who was in the navy department when he came home—he found that the department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it, or whether it was a non mi ricordo, determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

As I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of today what it is to be

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the western division of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Massac, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flatboat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year barrack life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high-worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and re-wrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, sledge, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river, not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many Weekly Arguses; and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day—his arrival—to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a cane-brake or a cottonwood tree, as he said, really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as "A Man without a Country."

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi valley, which was farther from us than Puget Sound is today, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, heaven knows, there was evidence enough, that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march anywhither with anyone who would follow him, had the order only been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped, rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy:

"D——n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. His education, such as it was, had

"I Wish I May Never Hear of the United States Again!"

been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor, that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say:

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the court. The court decides, subject to the approval of the president, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added: "Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The marshal gave his orders, and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the president approved them, certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The secretary of the navy was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted—perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men—we are all old enough now—regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way:

"Washington," (with the date, which must have been late in 1807).

"Sir—You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again.

"The court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the president of this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will especially caution all the officers under your command to take care that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,
"W. SOUTHARD,
"for the Secretary of the Navy."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WAS A MAGNANIMOUS PAGAN

Saladin, Conquerer of Jerusalem, Did Not Shed Drop of Christian Blood When City Fell.

It was in 1193 that Saladin died in Damascus, leaving behind him a reputation for magnanimity unique in that age, and only exceeded by his fame as a warrior.

It was only six years before his death that Saladin defeated Guy de Lusignan, the Christian king of Jerusalem, and obtained possession of the sacred city, which had been captured by the Crusaders 88 years before. The golden cross was pulled down and dragged through the streets of the city, and the Mosque of Omar, which had been consecrated to Christ, was restored to the worship of Mohammed. But not a drop of Christian blood was shed after the capitulation. Instead of butchering thousands of the inhabitants, as the Christians had done after conquering the city, Saladin ordered that none should be harmed. The weeping queen was treated with great consideration, and Saladin was so moved by her misery that he is said to have shed tears of sympathy. Later, during the third crusade, the Christians under Richard Coeur de Lion beheaded in cold blood 5,000 Saracen hostages, and Saladin revenged himself upon Christians in his power. On the whole, however, he was vastly better than most of the rulers of his time.

Whales.

Whales are able to attain such an enormous size because their bodies are supported by the water in which they live. A bird is limited to the weight which its wings can bear up in the air. A land animal, if it becomes too large, cannot hold its body off the ground or readily move about, and is doomed to certain destruction. But a whale has to face none of these problems and can grow without restraint.

Because whales live in a supporting medium their young are of enormous size at birth, in some instances the calf being almost half the length of its mother. I once took a 25-foot baby which weighed about eight tons from an 85-foot blue whale.—Exchange.

Not Very Religously.

Physician—"Did your husband follow my directions, taking his medicine religiously?" Wife—"I fear not, doctor. He swore every time I gave him a dose."—Puck.

Stickin's.

When a boy asks his mother if it is wrong to play marbles for keeps, it is a safe bet that he has come home with more than he started out with.

1—The 1918 class of France, young men born in 1898, just called to the colors, marshaled in front of the Gare Montparnasse, Paris, to be taken to training garrisons. 2—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, new commander of the department of the Northeast, and his aide, Lieut. N. S. Simpkins, in headquarters at Boston. 3—British officer leading a raiding party amidst the bursting of German shells. 4—Princess Maude of Fife, who is to marry her cousin, the Prince of Wales. 5—Lieut. Com. D. C. Bingham, fleet gunnery officer on staff of commander of Atlantic fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

War Revenue Measure to Raise $1,800,000,000 Introduced in the House.

MAKES ENTIRE NATION HELP

Compromise Reached on Army Conscription Bill—Nine Regiments of Engineers Going to Europe Soon—Desperate Fighting in Northern France and Macedonia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The house of representatives received from the ways and means committee on Wednesday the completed war revenue bill designed to raise $1,800,000,000, which is additional to the normal revenue of $1,500,000,000. The measure is so drafted that every home, every individual, will share in the burden. Under its provisions the American people will be paying direct taxes of $33 per capita for the year 1917. The people of the British isles now pay per capita taxes of $60.

The principal features of the levy are the increases in income and profits taxes, in internal revenue rates and in customs duties, but the householder and indeed everyone is hit, for light, heat, and telephone bills, admission tickets to amusements, fire and life insurance, railway tickets, automobiles, automobile tires and tubes, soft drinks, postage rates, golf clubs and baseball bats, club dues, and a host of other everyday necessities or luxuries come under the taxation. At the last minute the committee added a paragraph placing a tax of 2 cents a pound on tea and 1 cent a pound on coffee, and an additional tax was placed on sugar.

The bill proposes a normal tax of 2 per cent on individuals having incomes between $1,000 and $3,000, if single, and $2,000 and $4,000, if married or the head of a family. An additional normal tax of 2 per cent would be added in the case of larger incomes. At $5,000 an additional surtax, graduated until at $500,000 and over it reaches 33 per cent, would be imposed.

All articles of import now on the free list will be taxed 10 per cent, and an additional 10 per cent tax is placed on all articles now on the dutiable list. The tax on excess profits is 16 per cent on profits over 8 per cent and $5,000. Heavy taxes are placed on beer, spirits, whisky and tobacco and its manufactures. The first-class mail rate goes up to 3 cents and the second-class rate is increased according to the zone system.

Army Bill Compromise.

Spurred to action by the president, the senate and house conferees compromised the differences over the army conscription bill. The amendment authorizing the Roosevelt expeditionary force of volunteers was eliminated. The age limit for the draft was set at twenty-one to thirty years inclusive. Liquor is barred from the training camps and immoral resorts from their vicinity. The pay of enlisted men is raised $10 a month to $25, and that of other grades proportionately. The machinery for draft exemption is provided.

It is estimated that under the bill more than 10,000,000 men are liable for war service. From these will be taken the first 500,000 recruits for the conscription army, the second 500,000 when the president decides to call for them, and the men necessary to bring the regular army and National Guard up to maximum war strength if volunteers do not come forward in sufficient numbers.

Reports during the week concerning the submarine warfare were conflicting and confusing. Germany claimed its campaign was still successful beyond its expectations, while Great Britain issued figures showing a considerable decrease in the number of U-boat victims.

Great Britain reported the sinking of two more hospital ships by the Germans. The news also came of the torpedoing of the British steamship City of Paris in the Mediterranean early in April. The vessel carried 266 passengers and a large crew and only 23 were saved.

American inventors by the thousand are seeking means of combating the submarine, and Chairman Saunders of the naval consulting board made a statement which, though deprecated by navy officials, gave assurance that some of the devices submitted would solve the problem in the near future.

The war department announced on Monday that nine regiments of engineers, made up largely of railroad men, would be sent to France as soon as possible. These men and doctors and nurses will be the first to reach the war zone.

Members of the French war commission, after their trip through the central West, were received enthusiastically in Philadelphia and New York; some of the British commissioners addressed congress, and all of them prepared to return home, confident that the arrangements made with America ensured the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

The finance committee of the French chamber of deputies, in reporting on a bill, asserted that France must have a "peace that pays;" in restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, compensation in kind for thefts and damages in the invaded region, rebuilding of the ruined towns and villages by German hands, ships to replace those sunk, and guaranties for annual payments.

It was stated authoritatively in Washington Thursday that President Wilson had informed Mr. Balfour that the United States will make war and peace in common with the allies.

Ferment in Germany.

Of the greatest interest and importance were the events of the week in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, finding himself between two fires, maintained silence concerning Germany's aims in the war. On the one hand, the peace-without-annexation socialists attacked him and the government fiercely, virtually demanding that he step down and out. On the other hand, the conservatives and Pan-Germans assailed him for apparently yielding to the other faction, and also boldly blamed his hesitant policy for the long duration of the war. Sweeping internal reforms in the empire are demanded by the radicals, and some of them—but not enough yet—venture to urge the wiping out of Prussia's baleful predominance and even the deposition of the reigning dynasty.

A logical result of these agitations was the reported attempt of an assassin to shoot the kaiser in Berlin. Had his aim been truer his bullet would have removed not alone Wilhelm, but the whole house of Hohenzollern.

Closely related to events in Germany were the developments in Russia. The provisional heads of the new republic were forced to agree to form a coalition government with the delegates of the soldiers' and workmen's councils. This quieted the disturbances for the time being, but the German socialist emissaries continued to spread their propaganda. Borgjerg, Danish socialist, who is in Petrograd, made known the peace terms proposed by the German socialist democratic party, the majority faction. They include recognition of the right of nations to freedom of development, the introduction of compulsory international arbitration, the restitution by Germany of all conquered territories, a plebiscite in Russian Poland, with freedom to choose between independence or annexation by Russia or Germany; the restoration of independence to Belgium, Serbia, and Roumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia, and the granting to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic.

The radical socialists of Petrograd at once declared that their party should have nothing to do with Borgjerg and his propositions, which they asserted were wholly pro-German.

Stand of American Socialists.

Leading American socialists gave out a statement denouncing the international socialist conference called for Stockholm early in June as "the most dangerous of all the kaiser's plots for cashing in his military victories," and characterizing the American socialist delegates, Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee, as radically pro-German.

In Greece matters moved rapidly toward a climax. The king is losing supporters daily in large numbers, and on Sunday 40,000 persons assembled in Saloniki and with great enthusiasm adopted a resolution proclaiming the deposition of King Constantine and his dynasty.

Germany is attempting to start in Italy the same campaign of disintegration she is carrying on in Russia. Baron Sonnino is the object of attack by radical journals in the southern country, as is Milyoukov in Petrograd.

A war mission from Italy is now on its way to America. It is headed by the prince of Udine, and Marconi is one of the members. The Italians are coming to discuss especially the problems of transporting food and munitions from America and the purchase of coal and railway rolling stock. The submarine warfare has caused a grievous shortage of coal in Italy.

The Food Problem.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense, strongly advocated the government measures that give the president and the department of agriculture direct control of the country's food resources. He also urged a more limited use of wheat in this country, and his talk on that topic was followed immediately by a government report showing that the winter wheat crop will be only about 366,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1904. The acreage abandoned is the largest on record.

In Great Britain the "meatless day" was abandoned because Baron Devonport, food controller, found a diminution in the consumption of breadstuffs was of more importance.

Food riots took place in many cities and towns of Sweden, and according to an official statement, the vast majority of Germans are underfed. Sweden's predicament, however, was lessened greatly on Wednesday when England agreed to release the Swedish ships laden with food and other necessities that had been detained in British harbors. In return Sweden agreed to release 900,000 tons of allied shipping that had been tied up in the gulf of Bothnia since the beginning of the war.

Desperate Struggle in France.

The desperate battle for possession of the coal fields of Lens in northern France continued unabated through the week. Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria brought up great masses of reserve troops and every available gun to check the unceasing British attack, and on Tuesday he succeeded in retaking Fresnoy village and wood. But that night and the next day the British returned to the assault and again took possession of most of the lost ground. There was heavy fighting at other points along the Drocourt-Queant line, which evidently is regarded by the Germans as of vital importance. Bad weather lessened the severity of the fighting along the French front.

The expected general offensive by the allies on the Macedonian front began after several days of intense artillery activity and according to London advices it was fairly successful. Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Doiran there was fierce fighting, the British capturing Bulgarian trenches for a stretch of two miles. In the Cerna river bend the Russians took several enemy trenches, and in the upper Moglenica river valley the Serbians, fighting to regain their own land, hit the Teutonic allies hard blows. As usual, Berlin claimed that all these attacks by the entente allies were repulsed.

An interesting development of the week was the announcement that Japan had been asked to supply ships for the transportation of American troops and supplies to Europe, and the resulting discovery that Japan itself was planning to send a large number of soldiers to the Russian front this summer.

President Wilson on Thursday created a war council of the Red Cross and Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. was placed at its head. In accepting that post Mr. Davison said all the vast facilities of the Morgan firm would stand behind the Red Cross for the duration of the war.

ENORMOUS OUTLAY FOR WAR

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gives Facts When Introducing Measure for New Credit.

London.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in the commons discussed most of the main features of the war. Some of them, he said, could be viewed with great satisfaction by the British. Others were of a most disturbing nature.

One encouraging point made was the small losses, comparatively, suffered by the British in the Arras offensive. He placed them at 50 to 75 per cent less than those of the Somme, while the enemy losses were tremendously larger.

The U-boats, he said, had taken a large toll, but they were at a greater cost to Germany because they had aligned against the Germanic allies the greatest neutral, the United States.

Mr. Law was introducing the new vote of credit of $2,500,000,000, which he said was disturbing, because the figures represented a total daily expenditure of $37,250,000. Between April 1 and May, the chancellor said, there was a daily advance of $10,000,000 to the allies of Great Britain and to the dominions.

The credit brings the total since the outbreak of the war to $22,210,000,000.

America, however, continued the chancellor, had acted with promptitude, for which the nation could not be too grateful. The present vote would carry the government on until about August 1.

Both Quality: And Quantity

Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises.

This liniment has wonderful curative powers, penetrates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain.

It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 25 cent bottle contains four times as much as the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price.

At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT
GILBERT BROS. & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

In the Bath

Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night. It

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Refreshes
(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

LILY FACE CREAM Prevents wrinkles; beautifying and soothing. Formula prepaid 25 cent coin. BOX 15, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The fellow who would "die rather than fight for his country," would do a patriotic thing, anyway.

HEAL BABY RASHES

That Itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skins when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps mother rests and healment follows.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

NEW EXPLOSIVE BEING USED

Rochambolite, Introduced by French on Western Front, Has Terrible Effect on Enemy.

Rochambolite is a new and terrible explosive that has recently been introduced on the western front by the French and employed in the defense of Verdun, says the Argonaut. The explosive, when tested in action at Verdun, was found to possess a most terrible and demoralizing effect upon the Germans.

The explosive is a powder which, upon ignition, changes into a molten metal and a very large volume of gas in an infinitely small space of time. This sudden change in volume and the terrific heat which is generated cause an immense pressure on the walls of the vessel that contains it, shattering the walls and hurling the molten metal and wall fragments in all directions, spreading death and destruction in their path.

The effect of this molten metal on the Germans can hardly be imagined. Pieces of metal upon striking them immediately burn their way deep into the flesh, even to the bone, causing intense pain and suffering to the victim. So deadly and so demoralizing have the French found this explosive to be that they are now utilizing it on the entire front.

Nature and environment give every person a character, but they have to supply themselves with a reputation.

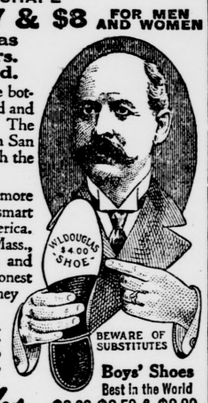
WHAT!
NO SLEEP LAST NIGHT?
If coffee was the cause change to POSTUM and sleep!
"There's a Reason"

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.



W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

SAXON

Strength-Economy-Service

The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:

"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do — and more. "We have driven our car many thousand miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in."

JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

Mar-Del Mobile Company
Baltimore, Md.

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Making life worth living.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

Brent Good

Genuine bears signature

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or colorless faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by **CARTER'S IRON PILLS**

Sometimes a woman will admit that the most trouble she has had with her husband was in getting him.

The laxative properties of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the natural result of their tonic action. That is why they are an ideal Spring Medicine. Adv.

Her Weapon.

"That girl is fishing for admirers."

"Then I suppose, she uses a beau line."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine — double strength — is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

The Reason Why.

"The man you see passing is a queer one. He makes only a bald pretense at earning a living."

"How is that?"

"He is a hair-raising specialist."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Caught.

"Last night I looked through the keyhole into the parlor where sister was with her beau."

"What did you find out?"

"The gas."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Natural Elation.

Why the ecstatic frame of mind?" asked the man he met as he stepped off the car. "You seem supremely happy. Has the beauty of spring got into your blood; has a rich uncle died and left you a million; have you a new baby in the family, or has the boss raised your salary?"

"None of those things," answered the man who had the grin, "but something almost as nice. The conductor didn't take up my fare."

Speaking of economy, the only thing you will lose by using "Dead Shot" — Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, will be Worms or Tapeworm. One single dose sufficient, without castor oil in addition. Adv.

Too Fast.

Young Lawyer—I've won that case!

Wife—How careless of you! We needed the appeal money!—Town Topics.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 20

THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF-CONTROL—TEMPERANCE LESSON.

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 28:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.—I Cor. 9:25.

Wine in the Scriptures is spoken of under four aspects. First, social, that as illustrated by its use at the marriage in Cana. We must not, however, confuse this wine with the spirituous, strong drink of this present day. Second, medicinal (Prov. 31:6-7; I Tim. 5:23). These passages do not command us to use it as such, and God has very graciously revealed to us in modern medical research the futility of the use of alcohol in the matter of medicine as a remedy. Third, sacrificial wine (Matt. 26:27-29; Luke 22:17-20), and, fourth wine is spoken about as productive of the woes of men (See Amos 6:1; Heb. 2:15; Prov. 23:20). It is also mentioned by way of contrast (See Eph. 5:18).

The Scriptures speak of drunkards in four different ways: (1) They are to be stoned (Deut. 21:20); (2) Drunkards lead to poverty (Prov. 23:21); (3) Drunkards are to be separated from other men (I Cor. 5:11); (4) they are to be finally separated from God (I Cor. 6:9).

Abstinence from strong drink is enjoined in the Scriptures under three heads: (1) the priest and Nazarite (Num. 6:3; Luke 1:15); (2) the ruler (Prov. 31:4); (3) those who are to worship Jehovah (Lev. 10:3).

This particular lesson is taken from a portion of Isaiah's prophecy where he is anticipating what is about to happen to Samaria, and uttering his warnings unto Judah.

I. The Steps of Intemperance. First, **Disgrace and Dishonor** (v. 1). The city of Samaria is compared to a chaplet of flowers on a drunkard's brow, which shall be trodden under foot because of his inebriety. Drunkenness seemed to have been so widespread as to become a national sin. Second, **Disease and Degeneracy** (v. 2). The pride of beauty spoken of in verse one is to "fall to the earth." This glorious beauty was after all only a "fading flower" (I Pet. 1:24). The coming of the Assyrians upon Samaria is described in a three-fold way: (1) As a "tempest of hail"; (2) as a "destroying storm;" (3) as a "tempest of mighty waters overflowing." The thought contained is that of widespread and overwhelming destruction. Back of this work of devastation and destruction and desolation was the wrath of God against sin (Ch. 2:4-9). All earthly pride shall be trodden under foot. Samaria, "a fading flower," was to be greedily eaten up by the oncoming enemy.

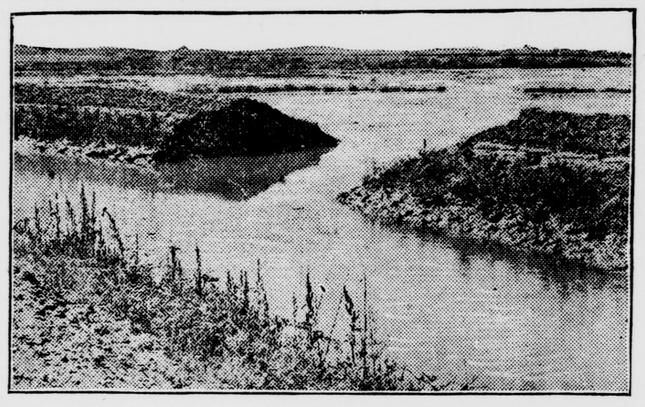
II. Those Reached by Intemperance. Strong drink causes men to err in their conduct, in their moral insight, in their judgments. It reaches the beautiful (v. 1); it reaches the learned (v. 7); it reaches those in authority; in fact all classes. It leads men to the depths of degradation and to the loss of their wills (v. 8); it makes men to become beasts, wallowing in their own vomit. Not only Samaria, but "these also" (vv. 7 and 8), that is people of Jerusalem have erred through wine and strong drink. Even the priests and the prophets had and do so now (See Ch. 56:10-12; Micah 2:11). The priests were especially inexcusable because of the plain directness of God's word (Lev. 10:9-10; Ezekiel 44:21). The result of their intemperance was that they utterly failed in their official acts. They reeled in vision and stumbled in judgment. The use of wine and strong drink made their social gatherings filthy and disgusting. Temperance is the habit of abstaining from everything that destroys. It is the control and right use of God's good gifts for service. Intemperance is lack of control or the wrong use of God's gifts in self-indulgence. Hence the sins of the priests, which were against light, and therefore without excuse.

III. The Lesson in Contrast. Jerusalem vs. Samaria. Samaria's crown of pride was not the glory of God. Its beauty was a fading flower (v. 4), his wisdom contemned through the ignorance of Samaria (vv. 6, 7, 12), his strength versus their weakness and wickedness (vv. 6, 13). God teaches by contrast as well as by direct precept. Verses nine and ten may be taken as a mocking answer of the people to God's prophet. Isaiah intimates that the time to begin our instruction is in childhood (v. 9), that precept must be upon precept, and line upon line, here a little and there a little. There never is a time when we can let up in this struggle against the mighty evil of intemperance. Taken as a reply of the people (v. 9) this would seem to indicate that God took them to be babies just weaned. If the prophet, himself, is the speaker, then Jehovah is represented as teaching knowledge to babes and not to the self-sufficient. It is these whom he "makes to understand his message" (R. V.), and the method of his teaching is precept upon precept. If we will not hear God's loving and patient call to repentance, he will speak to us through cruel enemies. If we will not teach our children, if we will not keep everlastingly agitating this question, he will use other means (v. 11).

Ancient Chinese Used Compass.

As early as 2,634 before Christ the compass was known in a crude way to the Chinese and it was used by them for purposes of navigation as early as the third century of the Christian era. But the policy of the rulers and the habits and character of the people conspired to render the Chinese indifferent sailors, and the compass did not become of the great importance to them that it did to the seafaring nations of Europe.

DESTROYING RODENT PESTS ON THE FARM



BREAK IN DITCH CAUSED BY GROUND SQUIRRELS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 50 species and races of ground squirrels inhabit the United States and Canada, and some of them are so numerous in agricultural regions as to be a constant menace to crops. They comprise a group of long, slender animals, of grayish or grayish-brown color—sometimes mottled or striped—and with a medium or long tail, usually less bushy than that of the larger of the tree squirrels. These ground squirrels are often, but wrongly, called "gophers" and are locally named "digger" squirrels and "picket pins." They inhabit mainly open plains, mountain valleys and borders of wet meadows, but are found also in open places in the forests and sometimes high up the slopes of mountains. They dig numerous deep burrows and are very destructive to nearly all crops, eating both the growing plants and the ripe or ripening grain. In irrigated districts the animals burrow in embankments and levees and are almost as troublesome as pocket gophers.

Among the largest and most destructive of these animals is the California, or "digger," ground squirrel. It is gray in color and has a long, rather bushy tail. It occurs in the Southwest and West from western Texas to California and Oregon. In parts of California the race known as the Beechey ground squirrel is especially abundant and menaces not only crops and irrigation ditches, but also human life, in that it is a known carrier of bubonic plague. About a dozen cases of this disease among human beings have been traced directly to this squirrel and a large number of the animals collected by the United States public health service have been found infected. The health service, in co-operation with state authorities, has succeeded in establishing south and east of San Francisco, in the counties that were the center of infection, a wide zone now comparatively free from squirrels. The United States department of agriculture, through the biological survey, has exterminated most of the squirrels in the national forests that lie near the plague-infected counties. It is probable that all immediate danger of an outbreak of human plague by infection from ground squirrels has passed.

Another large and destructive species is the Columbian ground squirrel. It occurs within the United States in parts of Montana, Idaho, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon. While it inhabits chiefly the river valleys it has been taken in Montana on mountains near timber line. Where grain is grown in the narrow valleys and in the important wheat districts of eastern Washington this species is extremely injurious. Early attempts to destroy it by poison proved unsuccessful, because the animal is able to resist much larger doses of strychnine than are needed to kill other ground squirrels.

A destructive and widely distributed species is the Richardson ground squirrel. In its larger form it is found in much of Montana, the Dakotas and northward far into Canada. A somewhat smaller race (elegans) is found in Wyoming, northern Colorado and eastern Idaho. This ground squirrel is very destructive to crops, especially to grain, and within its range warfare against it is absolutely necessary to successful farming.

The striped ground squirrel, the Franklin ground squirrel, and some other species, which are less gregarious and seldom occur in great numbers in any locality, are less destructive than any of the three groups named. Other species are nearly as injurious as those described. The animals have been dealt with in three groups, because slightly different formulas for poisoning each of them have been worked out by field investigators of the biological survey. The formula for the Richardson ground squirrel is adapted for all the species except the Columbian and the California forms.

Poison for Columbian Ground Squirrels—Mix one ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of saccharine and one-half pound of dry powdered laundry starch, and stir with enough cold water to make a smooth, creamy paste. Apply to 12 quarts of good, clean oats in a metal tub or other vessel and stir thoroughly to distribute the poison evenly. When the poisoned grain is dry, scatter it along squirrel trails or on hard soil on the surface near the squirrel burrows.

Poison for Richardson Ground Squirrel.—Mix one tablespoonful of laundry starch in one-half teacupful of cold water, and stir it into one-half pint of boiling water to make it a thin, clear mucilage. Mix one ounce of powdered strychnine with one ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda and stir the mixture into the hot starch, making a smooth, creamy paste free from lumps. Stir in one-quarter pint of heavy corn sirup and one tablespoonful of glycerin, and, finally, one scant teaspoonful of saccharine. Apply to 20 quarts of oats and mix thoroughly to coat every kernel. Each quart of the poisoned grain should make 40 to 60 baits. Distribute in same manner as stated for poisoning Columbian ground squirrels.

These poisons may be used at any time of the year when the squirrels are active. The biological survey has had excellent results with them, even in midsummer. Trapping is too slow a process to use effectively against large colonies of ground squirrels.

RAISING CALVES FOR FUTURE DAIRY HERD

Only Those Young Animals Possessing Rangy Frames Should Be Kept for Cows.

In selecting calves for future cows, do not imagine that any and all, regardless of size, build and type, will make good paying cows. It costs no more, at least not much more, to raise a good cow than to raise a scrub, writes G. A. Randall in Farm and Home. The care and feeding bestowed upon the calf determine to a great extent what the future cow will be. Beefy or short-legged calves, or those with short bodies, should not be saved for cows; only those possessing rangy frames, should be kept.

The care and feed of the calf are all important, for here hinges, to a great extent, success or failure. The first feed should be whole milk, fresh and warm from the cow, fed morning and at night. For the first week, depending upon size, feed from two to three quarts at a ration. Underfeed, by all means, rather than overfeed during the first critical week. Overfeeding produces scours, after which no calf can again "make good." When one week old the amount should gradually be increased, ever watchful to leave the calf hungry; at two weeks feed warm separated milk, to which is stirred in one handful of cornmeal, boiled to a thin gruel in water.

Increase the amount gradually until at six or eight weeks of age the calf can readily take from four to six quarts at a feed. To the milk add one pint or more of gruel. Never feed cold milk, nor, on the other hand, overwarm rations. Lukewarm is about the right temperature. At this time a pinch of salt may be added twice a week.

In one corner of the pen nail a small box at a convenient height for the calf, in which place a pint of dry, whole oats. Calves are very inquisitive at this age, and soon learn to eat this king of feeds. The oats ration should not be increased until the calf is two or three months old, but in the meantime small dabs of bright mixed hay, corn fodder, etc., may be placed in a rack easily reached. Above all, feed regularly.

PREVENTION OF SOIL BLOWING BY FENCES

Evergreen Hedges Should Be Set Out by Farmers Where Damage Is Being Done.

That hedge fences are effective in the prevention of soil blowing and should be set out by the farmers in sections where damage is done through this cause, is the opinion of C. A. Scott, Kansas state forester.

"Evergreen hedges are best," points out Professor Scott. "They present a good appearance throughout the entire year, and cut off the wind from the surface of the field where the most damage is done through soil blowing. Good varieties to set out are red cedar, Austrian pine, western yellow pine and Chinese arbor vitae.

"If ordinary osage orange hedge is already out, do not cut it down. The soil nearest the hedge will not yield a profitable crop of grain, but a strip of alfalfa two rods wide may be planted along the side of the hedge. The alfalfa will yield a good crop, as it is not harmed by partial shade. The hedge will act as a wind break and all the ground will be profitably utilized."

Leghorns.

The Leghorns today are a much better breed than they were years ago. The tendency has been to breed larger birds and still retain all their characteristics as producers of a large number of eggs. With larger bodies also has come the production of larger eggs, which is an added merit to the breed.

Clovers Like Lime.

Sweet clover, as well as all the clovers, likes limes and limestone soils.

Promising Legume.

Alsike clover is a promising legume on land that is not well enough drained for red clover or alfalfa and on land that is somewhat acid.

Legumes Pay for Their Board.

Legumes not only work for nothing and board themselves, but they pay for the privilege.

Costly Farm Rubbish.

There is no other worthless thing on the farm so costly as the rubbish.

PREPARE MORE LAND --GROW MORE FOOD

"Seed and Feed" the Slogan of the Year.

The papers are filled with the appeal for soldiers, sailors and farmers, and all are timely, all are necessary. The sailor is needed to man the ships that protect the shores, police the seas and clear the ocean of tormenting and meddlesome masked buccaneers, to give help to the allies, to make more efficient the present fighting units that are keeping free the sea lanes and ocean routes. The soldier is required to keep alive and intact the unity of the nation and the freedom of the world, to protect the lives of its citizens from incursions without and raids within, to guard the honor and preserve the dignity of the great United States, to render not only sentimental but practical assistance to those who for two and a half years on the battlefields of Flanders and the steppes of the East have been fighting for the freedom of the world against a dominant autocratic and militarist Prussianism, which, were it to become successful, would mean autocratism, militarism and Prussianism, and a "get-off-the-sidewalkism" over the entire world. The allies are proud to welcome these new accessions to the fighting forces, which mean an earlier termination of the war and the dawn of an era that will be historic, one that we will all be proud that we lived in. Throughout all Canada, Great Britain, France, and all the allied countries, when the news was received that the United States had entered the war, a thrill went up and down the nation's sides, and the pulses throbbed with a new life, keenly appreciative of the practical sentiment that had brought to their sides an ally of the strength and virility of the United States.

But the soldier and the sailor need to be fed, and therefore the cry for agricultural enlistment. The strength of the fighting man must be maintained. In his absence from the field there comes the necessity for provision to take his place. The appeal for farm help is well timed, opportune and important. There are vacant lands aplenty in the United States that, given a fair opportunity under competent advisement and reasonable help, will produce abundantly. Western Canada also provides an excellent field for the prosecution of work in growing wheat and other grains, and while it is not the desire of the Canadian Government to draw from the resources of the United States, believing that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do all he possibly can to build up the stores of depleted foods and making use of every energy at home, the wish is to lay before the public the fact that Canada has millions of acres of excellent land capable of producing wonderful crops. If for any reason the reader, having patriotism and a love of his country in his heart, and a desire to forward the cause of the allies, cannot avail himself of the opportunities afforded in the United States, Western Canada will be glad to render him any assistance it can in locating him on its vacant areas, where large crops can be grown at minimum of cost. Let us grow the grain, raise the cattle, produce the food to feed our soldiers, our sailors and provide food for our allies, no matter whether it is done to the North or to the South of the boundary line that in the object in view should not be known as a boundary. Let us keep up the spirit of patriotism, whether it be growing grain in the United States or in Canada, but Canada, fully alive to the necessity, joins in the appeal of its allies—the United States—for more food and more food.—Advertisement.

Mean Consolation.

"Dubbs has been stealing all my best ideas. Now what would you call that?" "Petty larceny."

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

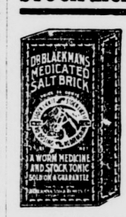
Woman taxi drivers are the latest in England.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. McGONIGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 20--1917.

Lawyers Got It After All.

The inseparable Simpkinson brothers of Los Angeles decided that they would save the expenses of lawyers' fees in case of the death of one of them by making out checks to each other. One of them died recently and the other took the check for the amount of his estate to the bank. The bank refused payment because the author of the check had died, and the lawyers got the money after all.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System.

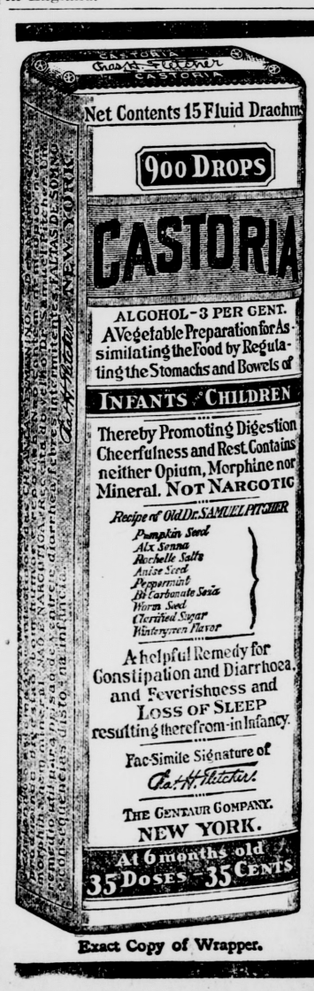
"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. **Elixir Babek,** 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

He Knew.

She—I wonder what those two women on the corner are talking about?

He—About another woman, I guess.

A new building for the department of the interior at Washington will cost $2,000,000.


CASTORIA
Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A Helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matte

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 19, 1917

TAKE GRAFT HUNTS

IF there is one form of congressional graft more contemptible than the rest it is the big sums paid to so-called "investigating committees," whose members fuss and fumble blindly around doing nothing with a big noise till the whole appropriation is spent and then report that they can find "no conclusive evidence of fraud or unlawful combination, etc., etc." To give but one of a 1000 possible examples, the fizzle of the recent investigation of the iniquitous oppressions of that big robber, Standard Oil.

The pertect picture of these dishonest, humbug "investigations" is found in one, made by Attorney General Carson, of Pennsylvania, a few years since, when he was appointed by that humbug, Governor Pennypacker, to see if the immaculate Harrisburg Capitol Building Commission was doing anything wrong as was generally believed.

The learned attorney shut both eyes very tight, and after a few days of blind search, solemnly declared there was no graft whatever, but to the contray that honest Building Commission had still $40,000 unspent! All the world now knows the story how a few months later a new (and strange to say honest and fearless) state treasurer, Berry, "lifted the lid" and proved to the astounded citizens that this same "honest Commission" which the Attorney-General had so carefully, so lovingly whitewashed, had stolen the enormous sum of $6,000,000!

So it is almost always—big appropriations for the politicians after fat snaps, and nothing coming from it, but whitewash!

And it is not a party matter either this miserable graft to smother graft, for the politicians and congressmen of both parties are equally guilty.

Congress now is filling the papers with the usual big talk about yarning up the food gamblers and conspirators. But it is all talk. True, flour is $18.75 a barrel, and wheat has reached $3.25 a bushel, thanks to the rascals manipulating the wheat exchange; true it is, that with the largest amount of sugar ever known in the country at one time, several times the normal quantity, yet the sugar gamblers and, of course, the Sugar Trust as usual, led by a Cuban speculator, have jammed the price of sugar up to 10 cents a pound.

The rogues if left alone awhile longer will have flour $20 a barrel and sugar 41 cents a pound and all the other staples of life cornered in the same manner.

That this artificial price of $3.25 for wheat is the work of grain gamblers is shown by the fact that closing the wheat pit in Chicago for only two days knocked 30 cents off this fraudulent figure for grain, and out in Manitoba where even stronger action was taken, the slump was even greater. It is not the farmer who gets this fancy ptice for wheat, but these thieving gamblers in the peoples' staff of life. We doubt if many farmers in Delaware received much over $2 for their wheat, most of them certainly did not get $2—Perhaps that leading member of the House suggested the only remedy—Judge Lynch and adorning a few dozen lamp posts with the leading speculating buccaneers.

THAT FOOD DICTATOR

TALK of a Food Dictator to limit the prices of food to keep down the greedy farmers who have been growing so rich for the past 40 years raising cereals for next to nothing!

Nothing said, of course, about putting a brake on the gasoline extortion of that pious robber, John D. Rockefeller, or about putting a crimp upon the Coal and Steel Barons, who for a generation have been making vast fortunes out of the people. Nothing said about making the Meat Trust abate said a little its vast gains. Nothing about interfering with that big convicted thief, the Sugar Trust, in its many conspiracies enormously to enrich itself further out of the necessities of the people.

Gasoline, steel and coal are as necessary for life as food itself, but these rich corporate robbers are privileged. So, too, the whole brood of thieving gamblers and speculators in foodstuffs who are in a conspiracy to raise prices of all foods till the poor are threatened even now with starvation—they are also immune from attack.

O, no, no! These are privileged, big, wholesale robbers and must not be touched! Nor the cold storage scamps either; all these well-known gougers of the public, like Tennyson's brook, "go on forever," but the poor farmer, he must not be allowed to get his nose off the grindstone by receiving for once in 40 years a good price for his cereals, etc. So grab his grain and his corn and the rest of it and sell it cheap to brother Rockefeller and to the Coal, Steel and Meat Barons.

BELLS AND KISSES

That gallant soldier, Marshall Joffre, had the honor of kissing the two divinest things in America—the Liberty Bell and one of our sweet American girls another belle by the way! She had just presented him a beautiful jeweled sword, the gift of thousands of Philadelphians, and spoken to him in French with an accent so pure he complimented her upon it, an eloquent address It shames the scholarship of our statesmen that but one gentleman in the Congress could speak French and that neither could the President nor any cabinet officer! You may sure Teddy chatted freely enough with the brave Marshal in his own soft tongue.

ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS

"Advertise in newspapers. Use the newspapers in preference to all other forms of advertising at this time, for the burden of the newspaper message of today is closer to the peoples' hearts."

This is the message that has gone out from the Hudson Motor Car Company to its several hundred distributors and dealers throughout the United States

"The minds of the people are turned toward daily happenings and, therefore, toward the daily newspaper. Newspapers are the dominant interests of the nation.

"Millions of eyes search its columns. Edition after edition, filled with history making reports from all parts of the world, come all day long from the newspaper presses. And all are eagerly read. Therefore Hudson advertising should appear in them more than ever.

"The hotel guest hears the newspaper falling through his transom in the gray dawn. Formerly he let it lie, until he was dressed. Now he jumps up to read it. The householder eagerly seizes the morning paper. He reads the last edition before retiring at night. Newspaper circulation has jumped by thousands, and readers no longer turn first to the comics and sport section. World events more thrilling than any fiction the magazines can buy have captured the primary interest of the public.

"The newspaper right now is the most effective medium possible to tell the Super-Six story. Readers now turn to magazines not for stimulation, but for a mild digest of news they have already learned from the newspapers. Their minds are not receptive but digestive, satiated. The Hudson story will reach them when the intellect is sparking.

"Hitherto the Hudson newspaper advertising has not employed illustrations. Type has been used to tell the story, and with truly wonderful results. But in these intense times the dramatic appeal is particularly opportune and from now on Hudson will employ dynamic illustrations—illustrations with a dramatic interest, picturing stirring scenes or Super-Sixes in some of the record breaking accomplishments of the past year."

Women.

"Women," remarks Bindle reflectively, in a recent novel, bearing the name of the hero for its title, "women is all right if you can keep 'em from marrin' yer."

Liquor From Palm Trees.

More than 90 per cent of the alcohol and alcoholic drinks that are made in the Philippines are derived from the sap of palm trees.

Our Sawed-Off Sermon.

It is sometimes better for a young man to get the marble heart than to marry the girl and have to eat her marble cake.

Magnet Lifts Great Weight.

A seven-pound electro magnet that will lift 15 times its own weight has been invented for many uses about machine shops.

Nor That Little Long.

"Man wants but little here below," remarked the new arrival in Hades, as he hurriedly removed his overcoat.

Improves With Age.

The older a good resolution gets the stronger it holds.—Florida Times-Union.

Cranks Are Obsolete.

The most successful self-made men are self-starters.—Deseret News.

WEDNESDAY

RIGHT in the midst of everything—a sudden thought: "Wonder how the fire is?" Then, it's leave your sweeping, run downstairs, rake and shake, shovel coal and trudge back again. Wouldn't it be fine to go right ahead and forget about the kitchen? It *certainly* would! And you can.

NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK-STOVES

have brought a new kind of sweeping day—a new kind of *every* day to thousands of busy housewives.

A *Perfection* Oil Cook Stove will come into *your* kitchen and lighten *your* burdens. All you do is strike a match and "put on the things."

You can regulate the heat *exactly* as you want it. It stays that way without watching. You'll be specially interested in the fireless cooker and the separate oven. Look up the dealer near you who sells *Perfection* Oil Cook Stoves.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Another important thing is that *Perfection* Oil Cook Stoves burn the most economical of fuels—kerosene. There's a difference in kerosenes—not a price, but a *quality*. To be sure of getting perfect results, ask for Rayolight Oil. It's so highly refined and scientifically purified that it always gives an even, intense heat without sputter, smoke or smell. Look for the sign:

A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

can be had at small cost by installing the

Kaustine Sanitary Odorless Waterless Toilets

in all unsewered districts. Write for particulars or have our representative call.

Kaustine Sales
COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL.
BOX 365

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE
IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time—saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S House Powder, 35c. postpaid
Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin. Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAT ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
86	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

Special Styles

In Young Men's Models, just a little different, More Snap and Ginger which the Young Fellows like.

Spring Suits, $10 to $25
Spring Top Coats, $10 to $25
French Style, $15 to $25
Straw Hats, $1 to $5
Low Shoes, $3 50 to $8.50
Silk Sox, 25c to $1 50
Soft Shirts, $1 to $5

Everything else that the Young Fellows like to wear.

STAPLE STYLES

Headquarters for Men 34 to 50 inch Chest in New Spring Suits and Odd Trousers. Every Department Crowded with the Latest and Best.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

HOTEL

Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashiohable part of Atlantic City, centeraly located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, hotel of sunshine and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and the latest fire escapes put in most all the sleeping rooms. Hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday Rates, American, $2.00 per day up, $10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Jitney 10c from any station to the hotel, don't pay more. Booklets free.

A. C. CHANNELL,
18 Season Owner and Prop.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508 W

Summer Suits to Order

I am already well known, favorably known, to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity, and need only remind my old patrons and the public that I am now as heretofore prepared to do strictly high-class tailoring, out of the very best fabrics, in the latest styles and of guaranteed fit—at the OLD PRICES!

Said Shakespeare, "The apparel oft proclaims the man," and this wisdom of being well dressed is as true now as it was then. Moreover, a gentleman's suit should no only be well and elegantly made and of good fit, but made in the distinctive style most becoming to him This is the way M Berg makes all his suits.

I also neatly repair and remodel clothing of every kind for Ladies and Gentlemen, and clean, press and renovate them.

M. BERG, TAILOR
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

LUMBER

Builders will find in our Well Stocked yards whatever they need in lumber. Our prices are moderate; our quality standards are high; and we guarantee your satisfaction with any material we sell.

Palmers' Building Lime

is another of the high grade building products we carry. We recommend early buying, as it is scarce and very hard to get.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

Middletown, Del. - - - Phone 40

OVERLAND = FORD = HUDSON

We have on hand for immediate delivery the following Models.

5 Passenger 31 H. P. OVERLAND, - - $695.00
5 Passenger 6 Cylinder OVERLAND - - $985.00
4 Passenger County Club Roadster - - $795.00
F. O. B. Toledo
7 Passenger HUDSON SUPER SIX, Phaeton - $1650
F. O. B. Detroit

BURRIS GARAGE

Middletown, Del. ∴ ∴ New Castle, Del.
Phone 245

AMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furnture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

STATE AND PENINSULA

440 marriage licenses were issued at the Clerk's office, Elkton, in April, smashing all previous records.

Wilmington has been chosen for the 1919 meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen.

The new Encyclopedia Britannica estimates the total present population of the globe at somewhat excess of 1,600,000,000.

Because of the press of other business Mayor Howard C. Stewart, of Georgetown, has sent in his resignation to Council.

Robert Wallace J. Gold, Charles Kane and George T. Wallace have been appointed members of the Wilmington police force.

Wilmington's old City Hall, where the women of the Red Cross have their headquarters, was damaged by fire started in an open hearth.

Robert Gallaher was re-elected president of the Newark Board of Education and State Senator Harvey Hoffecker was elected secretary.

Although the canning factory at Greenwood packed two and a half million baskets of tomatoes last year, it is building and has doubled its capacity.

The Wilmington Board of Education awarded to New York brokers a $50,000 4½ per cent. bond issue at 100.121, to cover outstanding indebtedness of the Board.

At the formation of a Red Cross branch in Georgetown, Charles Cullen was elected president; Mrs. Joseph Cahall, secretary, and G. Roland Messick, treasurer.

Thomas Cook, colored, who declared in Wilmington that he was going to "have blood" was fined $100 for carrying a revolver and held in $300 bail for the Grand Jury.

Delaware Daughters of the American Revolution have raised $2000, with which they will purchase and equip an ambulance for presentation to the Delaware Red Cross.

The old canning plant at Ellendale has been sold to a preserving company and is being improved and equipped into a modern soup and catsup factory at a cost of $20,000.

Bridgeville berry growers are asking for 1,500 strawberry pickers for the last of this month when the biggest crop of berries ever gathered in Delaware will be ready for market.

The good times have created extraordinary demands for farms in Sussex County and prices are from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than one year ago Small farms not exceeding 40 acres are especially desirable.

The annual commencement of the Union Hospital Training School for Nurses will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Tuesday, May 29. Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, the famous Baltimore surgeon, will deliver the address.

To formulate plans to awaken interest in popular subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, Wilmington bankers and brokers held a meeting and elected John H. Danby, Otho Nowland and John S. Rossell a general committee.

Lieutenant William F. Hoey, U S. A. Military Instructor at Delaware College, has been designated by the War Department one of the examining officers for the officers' training camp, to be located at Fort Myer, below Washington on the Potomac river.

Within a few years Sussex county will be one of the largest apple producing sections in the United States, and the output, combined with that of Kent will make Delaware as famous for the growth of apples as it was once famous as the home of the peach.

War is beginning to open new doors to women. The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that steps have been taken preliminary to a possible subsitution of women for men in some departments. Even Boston is to have women conductors on its elevated and street cars.

The three ship yards in Milford are now working to their fullest capacity and the management of each yard is crying for more ship carpenters. At the Abbot yards, Milford's oldest shipbuilding plant, a large schooner is under construction and the yard is giving employment to a full force.

Eben B. Frazer has been elected President of Newark Town Council, to succeed Joseph Hossinger, resigned, and will serve as Mayor of the town The new Mayor named as members of the Board of Health, Dr. Charles H. Blake, Louis L. Curtis, Prof. Charles L. Penny, Robert T. Jones and Orlando Strahorn.

Announcement was made last week of the resignation of County Agent, Levi H. Cooch, of New Castle county, the resignation taking effect April 30th. M O. Pence, formerly agent of Kent county, and now holding a similar position in a County in Indiana, has been named to succeed Mr. Cooch. He also will be assistant State leader, and will assume his duties July 1st.

The Chautauqua at Elkton will open on Tuesday afternoon, June 5, and close the following Monday night, June 11. The program is a bright and attractive one, all the features being new and will be in charge of Mattison Wilbur Chase as Superintendent and Platform Manager. The lecturers will include several noted orators and the musical part of the program is of the highest order.

The Belgian relief concert in Dover armory netted $300.

The free dental clinic in Wilmington City Hall enabled 38 men to enter the army.

The Woman's Club of Selbyville, will apply for membership in the State Federation.

Chestertown has been selected for the next triennial State Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dover's Chautauqua dates have been set for June 9 to 15, and H. I. Beers is Chairman of the Patrons.

Delaware Chapter, Society of Colonial Dames, has contributed $117 to equip a hospital ship or floating hospital.

Nov. 26th to Dec. 1st, has been selected as the date for the exhibition of the Diamond State Poultry Association.

Owing to war conditions the Wilmington Young Women's Christian Association has postponed the building of a home.

Kent County Commissioners have appropriated $500 for the employment of a Red Cross nurse for tuberculosis patients.

The Farmers' Bank of Dover, has subscribed for $25,000 of the war bonds, and the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown for $20,000.

J. Austin Ellison, of Wilmington, is Delaware chairman in the list of officers of the National Young Men's Republican League.

Farmers around Harrington have formed a Soldiers of the Soil Society, and have pledged themselves to raise war food crops.

With Bridgeville, Harrington, Milton, Georgetown and Rehoboth on a racing circuit, trotting in Sussex county will begin next month.

Dr. W. Owen Sypherd, of Delaware College, will make the address to the graduates at the Newark High School Commencement next month.

The Hercules Powder Company has sent a check to the Government for $1,984,625.83, its tax on munitions made and sold during the past year.

At the annual session of the Supreme Circle B. of A, held in Atlantic City last week, Thomas F. Dunn, of Dover, was elected Supreme Herald.

Governor Townsend is in the market for 5,000,000 tomato plants, desiring not only to have sufficient for himself, but to spare for neighbors who may be short.

An effort to buy the Battery Park New Castle, by a shipbuilding corporation capitalized at $1,0000,000, was discouraged by a demand of $30,000 for the property.

Wilmington Board of Education has voted unanimously to increase the salaries of High School teachers $100 and those of elementary school teacher $150 a year.

Professor Charles L. Penny has been chosen president and Louis L. Curtis secretary and treasurer of the new Board of Health, of Newark, recently appointed by Town Council.

The first Sewing Circle of New Castle Red Cross Branch was held under the direction of Mrs. Julius Dodd Tuesday, at the New Century Club House, with some 50 women taking part.

The Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company and the Bond Bottle Seal Company have offered to pay one-half the annual dues of all employees who join the American Red Cross.

Josiah Marvel, of Wilmington, will give a reception to the Judiciary and members of the Delaware bar on Saturday afternoon, at his new home, "Nanticoke," in Christiana hundred.

A flag in memory of the late Thomas Holcomb was presented to Immanuel Episcopal congregation, New Castle, Sunday evening, by former Mayor Rodney as the gift of J. Rodgers Holcomb, a son.

The Government crop report for May gives the following forecast on Delaware crops: Wheat, 2,100,000 bushels; rye, 15,000 bushels; hay, 15,000. Prices on May 1: wheat, $2 40; corn, $1.50; oats, 75c; potatoes, $3; hay, $18; eggs, 32c.

Captain John P. LeFevre, of Company G, National Guard of Delaware, has received his allotment of the bronze medals ordered made by the recent General Assembly and presented the same to each soldier of the Delaware militia who spent six months on the Mexican border. No formal ceremony marked the presentation of the medals.

Survey With Maps

Washington, May 11.—Representative Albert F. Polk, of Delaware, has been notified by the Agricultural Department that a solid survey of New Castle county, Delaware, together with maps of the same, have been completed recently. Two thousand copies of the survey and maps have been placed to his credit in the House folding room.

Representative Polk said today: "I have examined this soil survey and map as the department sent me an advance copy. I believe it would be of great value to the people of New Castle county, and I will be ready to distribute the allotment among the people of that county, upon request, as soon as the copies are available."

SNEEZING ONCE FATAL SIGN

Superstition Was the Origin of Phrase, "God Bless You!" Still Heard in Europe.

Sneezing from very remote times has been regarded with superstition. Our forefathers went to bed again if they sneezed while putting on their shoes. A sneeze to the right was deemed lucky; to the left, of evil portent. To sneeze near a burial place was very unlucky, says the London Telegraph.

Tradition has it that sneezing was at first a fatal sign—every human being sneezed but once and then died—but Jacob petitioned the Creator to remove the sneezing ban and succeeded. Thence arose the once universal custom of saluting a sneezer with "God bless you!" or "May you live long!" The custom still obtains in some parts of Europe.

In England not only was a sneezer blessed, but friends raised their hats to him as well. In an old book, "The Code of Conduct," it is directed that "if his lordship sneezes ye are not to bawl out 'God bless you!' but bow to him handsomely." All over the world the sneeze was recognized. Whole nations were under orders to make exclamations when their king sneezed.

Sneezing was believed to be a sure cure for hiccups and was also looked upon as a sign of sanity. If ancient and universal belief goes for anything it is good to sneeze.

PUTTING ONE OVER ON COW

Japanese Solve Problem by Extensive Use of Artificial Milk Derived From Soy Bean.

The milk problem is by way of being solved in Japan, where cows are scarce, by an extensive use of artificial milk derived from the soy bean. First, the Japanese soak the beans, then boil them until the liquid turns white, when they add sugar and phosphate of potash. The boiling is resumed until a fluid results very similar in consistency and appearance to ordinary condensed milk. When water is added soy milk is hardly to be distinguished from fresh cow's milk.

In composition also the artificial milk is almost like genuine milk. Its proteins, fats and sugars are in very nearly the same proportion, although, of course, they are wholly vegetable in origin.

Whether the substitute is equal to real cow's milk as a form of nourishment is not quite clear, for much of the value of milk as a food comes from the enzymes or vitamines it contains. The Japanese, however, declare that it serves all the purposes of cow's milk, and that it has the advantage of being less liable to infection when properly and carefully manufactured.—Youth's Companion.

First of Printed Books.

Although neither Caxton nor other of early printers included any part of the holy scriptures among their productions, it is a noteworthy fact that the Bible was the first printed book in the world, being, moreover, the masterpiece of the illustrious inventor of the art of printing, Johann Gensfleisch von Sulzebach, surnamed Zum Gutenberg, having associated himself with Johann Faust of Mentz, produced with his assistance, in 1450-55 (the book is undated) the famous folio Latin Bible commonly known as the Mazarin Bible, the first copy having been discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. The expense of this production was so great that Gutenberg was unable to repay his partner the money that he had advanced, and was obliged to resign to him the whole of his printing establishment and plant, with which Faust, in partnership with Peter Schoeffer, printed the equally famous Mentz Psalter in 1457. By the testimony of auction prices these are the two most valuable books in the world.

Bleeding Useful at Times.

For ages one of the customs of Chinese physicians has been to thrust fine needles into the body to let out pains and various maladies and it appears that bleeding in this way is often really useful. After long observation in China Dr. James Cantlie reports himself so much impressed with the results that he has adopted the procedure himself for certain cases. Needling seems to lessen the tension in the inflamed part and to relieve neuralgic and rheumatic pains, swelling and stiffness from sprains and fractures, and especially the indefinite hip pains usually called sciatica.

Sulphur and Rheumatism.

One of England's most distinguished physicians has just reported a valuable piece of information that he learned from a gossipy old lady who was addicted to the habit of giving medical advice to her acquaintances, says the Los Angeles Times. She gave some of this advice to one of the learned physician's patients who was suffering from rheumatism in the hands, suggesting that the patient "put sulphur in her stockings." The patient took the advice and the rheumatism in the hands disappeared; also a silver ornament worn on the patient's wrist turned black.

Within Hospitality's Limits.

"Willie, you are going out to dinner. You may ask for a second piece of cake if you really want it, but there's one thing I wish you to remember."

"Yep, ma."

"Whatever you do, don't ask for a second helping of potatoes."

Age of Women.

This is said to be a woman's age, yet women have little to say about their age.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

On the Move.

We can say this for the somnambulist—he is no idle dreamer.—Boston Transcript.

The Inept.

Some people would try to dodge a flood by hiding in the cellar.—Lafayette Courier.

Annual Flowering Plants

By L. C. CORBETT
Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PETUNIA

Because of the ease and facility with which all of the single-flowered varieties of the petunia can be grown from seed this plant commands attention as a worthy candidate for the summer flower garden. The young plants grow rapidly and come into bloom early, and in addition to this they furnish a continuous wealth of blossoms until destroyed by frost. The large-flowered strains are very beautiful and of great variety. While the single sorts are common and inexpensive, the double giant-flowered varieties are rendered expensive because they must be reproduced from seed which sets only after careful hand pollination of the flowers, which is in itself an expensive operation, or from cuttings, of which an individual plant can supply but a limited number.

For best results the seeds of all sorts should be sown in a gentle hotbed, cold frame, or in fine soil in a box placed in a sunny window in March or early in April for localities north of Washington, D. C. When the soil has warmed sufficiently and the danger of frost has passed, the

Petunia.

seedling plants should be transplanted to a rich garden loam and placed about a foot apart each way. The seed of the double varieties is less vigorous than that of the single sorts and therefore requires more attention to prevent extremes of temperature and of moisture to insure good germination. If the seeds are sown in boxes in the living room, a pane of glass may with advantage be kept over the top to maintain a close atmosphere, and thus prevent the loss of moisture until the young plants are well out of the ground. In planting, the seeds should be scattered over the surface of the soil and brought in contact with it by firming. They should not, like most other seeds, be covered.

Petunias are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive well in window boxes. They are not exacting as regards soil conditions, thriving well in almost any arable soil, and they endure drought well and bloom profusely.

COLUMBINE
(Aquilegia)

The columbine is a hardy perennial, with many horticultural varieties, and is a desirable border plant. Its habit of growth is to form large clumps. It blooms profusely early in the season and remains in bloom for a considerable period. It is quite hardy, and is useful for cutting. The peculiar pendant flowers are interesting in themselves because of their unusual form,

Columbine.

and this feature taken in connection with the graceful habit of the plant, gives each clump of columbine a striking and interesting appearance.

Sow the seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin the young seedlings to about a foot apart. Seeds may also be sown in the autumn for flowering the following season. The plants thrive well under good garden culture, but such rare sorts as Aquilegia coerulea and A. chrysantha do best in partially shaded, well-drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

1917 SEASON 1917

FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr."

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money,
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

Announcement!

I wish to inform the People of Middletown and the vicinity that I have opened an up-to-date Tailor shop, on East Main street, the second door east of Adams Express Office, where I will make suits for Ladies and Men, to the Latest Styles. I cut my own patterns, any style you desire, and you will hardly find two persons made the same. I cut the pattern to fit the curve of the body of all customers. I wish to show everyone the kind of work I can do, so you are invited to call and order a sample suit that is going to advertise my business. I have a fine assortment of fabrics from NEW YORK and CHICAGO and I am now offering them at POPULAR PRICES, My hand tailoring is warranted to please; it is no trouble to show you what I have to offer.

Special to the Ladies

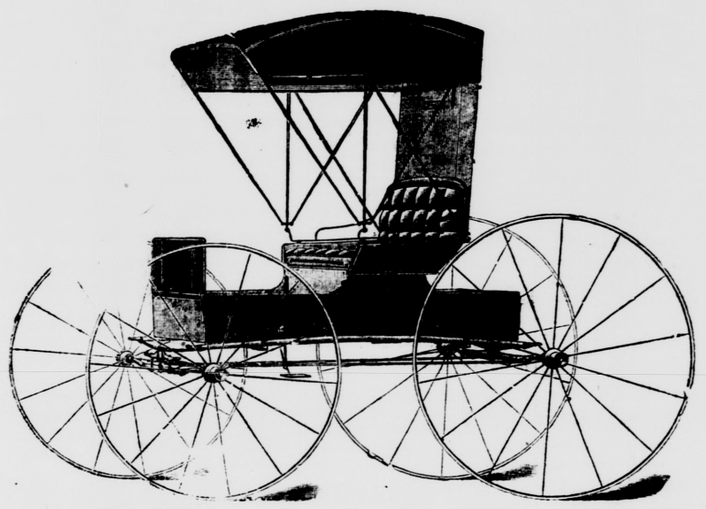
Dear Madam:- You need not go out of town to look for a good tailor, you have him right here. I can make suits and shirts from any fashion book you like. I make two or three fittings, and am sure that after giving me a trial you will not only come back, but will bring your friends with you. We have a handsome line of sample for your inspection.

My dry cleaning machine does the work. it kills the germs, it cleans the garments inside and out, will not shrink or fade. Send your next suit to be dry cleaned. Reasonable prices.

M. LESSIN, the New Tailor
Weber Building
East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.
$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK
American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.
EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

$15
Is our price for your choice of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S
New Spring Suits
That match in every particular any suit you can buy Elsewhere at $20.00
Plenty of Pinch back cheviots, as well as Fancy Fabrics
All sizes from 32 to 46 chest measure
EDW. G. WALLS & SON
Main Street, SMYRNA, DEL.



All the best mkes of High nd Mediu m gr de Carriages in stock at all times
J. F. Mc Whorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

WAR TARIFF BILL MAKES EVERYBODY PAY HIS SHARE

$1,800,000,000 To Be Raised in Year by Measure Reported to House.

BOOST DUTIES; NO FREE LIST

Limit on Incomes Reduced to $1,000 for Single Men and $2,000 for Married Men—Taxes for Heirs Are Increased—Tariff Raised 10 Per Cent and Articles on Free List Are Taxed 10 Per Cent.

Washington.—A war revenue bill designed to raise $1,800,000,000 by taxation during the coming year was approved finally in the house ways and means committee Tuesday by unanimous vote and reported to the house Wednesday.

In the meantime the senate finance committee is holding public hearings on the bill, with a view to being ready to report soon after the house acts.

To bring the amount to be raised up to the desired total, the house committee wrote into the bill a flat increase of 10 per cent in all existing tariff duties and 10 per cent duties on all articles now admitted free, all estimated to bring in $240,000,000, this more than doubling the present tariff revenues.

In addition it was decided to make all income-tax increases retroactive, beginning with the present calendar year. Other taxes provided for would become effective upon the signing of the bill.

The income-tax increases, applying to both personal and corporation incomes, are designed to produce $533,000,000 more than the present income-tax receipts.

Income and Profits.

Most of the new revenue will come from the income, excess profits, and inheritance taxes and additional tariff duties, but the levies of the bill would reach into many other sources.

Letter mail rates would be increased from two to three cents an ounce, and postal cards from one to two cents, while $19,000,000 would be added to charges against newspapers under a new system based upon the present parcel-post zones.

Internal-revenue taxes upon liquor and tobacco would be materially increased, and there would be taxes on amusements, and stamp taxes of wide scope.

Increase in Supertaxes.

The war income tax section would double the present normal tax of 2 per cent on individuals and 3 per cent on corporations. It would lower the exemption of individual incomes from $4,000 to $2,000 in the case of married persons and from $3,000 to $1,000 for the unmarried.

In addition, beginning with incomes of $5,000, graduated supertaxes would be imposed, in addition to the normal 4 per cent, ranging up to 33 per cent on all incomes over $500,000 a year.

The surtax schedule follows:

Income.	Tax.
From $5,000 to $7,500	1 per cent
From $7,500 to $10,000	2 per cent
From $10,000 to $12,500	3 per cent
From $12,500 to $15,000	4 per cent
From $15,000 to $20,000	5 per cent
From $20,000 to $40,000	6 per cent
From $40,000 to $60,000	8 per cent
From $60,000 to $80,000	11 per cent
From $80,000 to $100,000	14 per cent
From $100,000 to $150,000	17 per cent
From $150,000 to $200,000	20 per cent
From $200,000 to $250,000	24 per cent
From $250,000 to $300,000	27 per cent
From $300,000 to $500,000	30 per cent
On all exceeding $500,000	33 per cent

The provisions requiring the normal tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of income would not apply to the new normal tax prescribed in this bill until after January 1, 1918, and thereafter only to incomes exceeding $3,000.

Tax on Inheritance.

In addition to the inheritance tax now in force, the bill imposes a tax equal to the following percentages of its value upon the transfer of each net estate:

$50,000	One-half of 1 per cent
$50,000 to $150,000	1 per cent
$150,000 to $250,000	1½ per cent
$250,000 to $450,000	2 per cent
$450,000 to $1,000,000	2½ per cent
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	3 per cent
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	3½ per cent
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	4 per cent
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	4½ per cent
$5,000,000 to $8,000,000	5 per cent
$8,000,000 to $11,000,000	7 per cent
$11,000,000 to $15,000,000	10 per cent
$15,000,000 and over	15 per cent

The exemption is lowered from $50,000 to $25,000 and a new tax of 1 per cent levied on estates between $25,000 and $50,000.

The bill proposes to bring in $200,000,000 by doubling the present 8 per cent tax on excess profits.

On distilled spirits the present tax of $1.10 per gallon is doubled; to the rectifiers' tax 15 cents a gallon is added, and fermented liquors are assessed $2.75 per barrel instead of $1.50.

Tobacco Tax Doubled.

The tobacco tax is doubled, except as to cigars, which are graduated from 50 cents to $10 a thousand, according to retail value. Cigarettes, made in or imported into the United States, would be taxed an additional $1.28 per 1,000 if weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, and $3.60 per 1,000 if more than three pounds.

Newspapers would be required to pay 5 per cent on all advertising collections.

The second-class postage section says:

"After June 1 next the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to second-class mail matter, with rates of postage two cents a pound or fraction when for delivery within the first or second zones, four cents within fourth or fifth, five cents within sixth or seventh, and six cents for delivery within the eighth zone.

"It is provided, however, that postage on daily newspapers when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers shall be the same as at present; copies now entitled to free circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall retain that privilege, and the postmaster general may require publishers to separate for zones in mailing.

"Newspapers mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of publication shall pay the same rate as if mailed from its office.

"Religious, educational, agricultural, labor or fraternal publications, issued without profit, shall pay 1½ cents per pound irrespective of zones."

Theaters and Clubs.

The amusement tax is one cent for each ten cents or fraction paid for admission, applying to charges remitted in the cases of persons admitted free except bona-fide employees. Places where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or where the proceeds of the place admitted to are for religious or charitable purposes are exempt.

Clubs would be taxed 10 per cent of dues or membership fees (except initiation fees), the members individually to pay the tax. This is effective June 1, and the club receiving the payments or fees is required to collect the tax from the person so admitted and make the returns.

HOW INCOME TAX WORKS OUT

This table is based on an exemption of $2,000 for heads of families. For persons unmarried and not heads of families the exemption is $1,000.

Income.	Tax Under Original Law	Tax Under Law Sept. 8, 1916	Tax Under Proposed Revision
$ 3,000	.....	.....	$ 20
4,000	.....	.....	40
5,000	$ 10	$ 20	60
10,000	60	120	195
15,000	110	220	470
20,000	160	320	820
25,000	260	470	1,270
30,000	360	620	1,720
35,000	460	770	2,170
40,000	560	920	2,620
45,000	660	1,120	3,220
50,000	760	1,320	3,820
55,000	910	1,520	4,420
60,000	1,060	1,720	5,020
65,000	1,210	1,970	5,820
70,000	1,360	2,220	6,620
75,000	1,510	2,470	7,420
80,000	1,710	2,720	8,220
85,000	1,910	3,020	9,220
90,000	2,110	3,320	10,220
95,000	2,310	3,620	11,220
100,000	2,510	3,920	12,220
110,000	3,010	4,620	14,620
125,000	3,760	5,670	18,220
135,000	4,260	6,270	20,620
150,000	5,060	7,420	24,220
175,000	6,260	9,420	31,220
200,000	7,510	11,420	38,220
225,000	8,760	13,670	46,470
250,000	10,010	15,920	54,720
275,000	11,510	18,420	62,970
300,000	13,010	20,920	73,220
350,000	16,010	25,420	92,220
400,000	19,010	31,920	111,220
450,000	22,010	37,420	130,220
500,000	25,010	42,920	155,220
550,000	28,510	48,920	174,720
600,000	32,010	54,920	200,220
650,000	35,510	60,920	225,720
700,000	39,010	66,920	251,220
750,000	42,510	72,920	267,720
800,000	46,010	78,920	293,220
850,000	49,510	84,920	312,720
900,000	53,010	90,920	338,220
950,000	56,510	96,920	357,720
1,000,000	60,010	102,920	380,220
1,250,000	77,510	135,420	515,220
1,500,000	95,010	167,920	670,220
1,750,000	112,510	202,920	787,720
2,000,000	130,010	237,920	845,220
2,250,000	147,510	275,420	905,220
2,500,000	165,010	312,920	1,085,220
2,750,000	182,510	350,420	1,205,220
3,000,000	200,010	387,920	1,325,220

NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED IN $1,800,000,000 WAR REVENUE BILL

These figures are those of the house bill. When the measure goes to the senate it will be subject to amendment and doubtless in many cases there will be revision. The senate finance committee will hold hearings at which arguments and objections may be presented.

All tariff duties	Increase 10 per cent
All articles now admitted free	Tax 10 per cent
Letter postage	From 2 cents to 3 cents
Postal cards	From 1 cent to 2 cents
Excess profits tax	From 8 to 16 per cent
Corporation tax	From 2 to 4 per cent
Stock exchange transactions—On each sale future delivery for each $100, 2 cents; each additional $100 or fraction	2 cents
Capital stock on each original issue of $100, 5 cents; on transfers on each $100 face value	2 cents
Bonds, debentures, etc., each $100 face value	5 cents
Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; where premium is in excess of $100	1 per cent of premium charge
Drafts, checks, notes (and for each renewal or extension not exceeding $100), 2 cents; for each $100	2 cents
Deeds, conveying lands or realty, for first $100 to $500, 50 cents; for each $500 or additional or fraction, 50 cents.	
Proxy (except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries)	10 cents
Power of attorney	25 cents
Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly)	8 cents on each $100
Marine, international and fire	1 cent on each $1 of premium
Cacualty policies	1 cent on each $1 of premium
Freight bills	3 per cent
Passenger tickets	10 per cent on tickets above 25c except initial commutation
Steamboat tickets for foreign port, up to $10, no tax; from $10 to $30, $1; from $30 to $60, $3; exceeding $60, $5.	
Seats, berths or staterooms, rail and water	10 per cent
Express rates	10 per cent
Automobiles and motorcycles	5 per cent on wholesale price
Automobile and bicycle tires	5 per cent
Electric power	5 per cent on bills
Telephone and telegraph	5 per cent on bills
Telephone (long distance)	5 cents on each toll message over 15c
Musical instruments	5 per cent on those costing over $10
Talking machines	5 per cent on those costing over $10
Jewelry	5 per cent of selling price
Cosmetics and proprietary medicines	5 per cent on wholesale price
Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum admission is 5 cents	Tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents charged
Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer	½ cent per linear foot
Moving picture film (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufacturer, producer or importer	1c per linear foot
Chewing gum or substitute therefor, imported	5 per cent of selling price
Distilled spirits	Doubled
Beer, ale	$1.20 for every barrel
Still and sparkling wines and cordials	Tax doubled
Grape brandy, product of fruit distilled	Tax doubled
Soda fountain and similar sirups, grape juice, mineral water, ginger ale and all soft drinks, carbonated water	2 cents per gallon
Natural mineral or table water (bottled)	10 cents per gallon
Carbonic acid gas	8 cents per pound
Tabacco tax	Doubled
Cigars	Increased from 50 cents to $10 per 1,000
Cigarettes (light weight)	Increase $1.25 per 1,000
Cigarettes (heavy weight)	Increase $3.60 per 1,000
Cigarette papers	¼ cent for each 25 papers
Tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls	5 per cent
Fishing rods, reels and lines	5 per cent
Billiard and pool tables	5 per cent
Chess and checkerboards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games	5 per cent
Playing cards: Upon every pack (in addition to present tax)	8 cents
Yachts, pleasure boats, motorboats	5 per cent of price
Club memberships	10 per cent of dues and membership fees
Oil pipe lines	5 per cent on charges
Postal rates (newspaper and magazines)—	
First zone	2 cents
Second to third zone	3 cents
Fourth or fifth zone	4 cents
Sixth or seventh zone	5 cents
Eighth zone	8 cents
Religious and educational papers	1½ cents a pound
Advertising	5 per cent of total

SUPPLY OF CUTLERY SHORT

Cutting Off of Importations From Abroad on Account of War Has Hit American Markets.

Before the war cutlery was an item on which the average retail dealer was sure to be overstocked. Not always, it is true, of his own free will but usually because the goods were wished on him by the superior guile of some salesman. In other words, cutlery was always sold, never bought, and the dealer always had more than he needed.

With the coming of the war the very heavy importations from Germany ceased entirely, and those from England have fallen to very small proportions. Meanwhile, the American manufacturers have not been able to increase their capacity sufficiently to meet the heavy demand which they alone must now satisfy.

Moreover, in some lines there are certain items, made entirely abroad, that cannot be had at all. Also certain parts, such as genuine stag handles for carvers, are scarce and difficult to obtain. The material, deer's horns, comes almost entirely from India, and its receipt is uncertain and it takes forever and a day to get it. So only a limited supply can be had, and imitations are many.—New York Times.

Experiments in Ceylon have found that coconut water, fermented for a few days, can be used to coagulate rubber.

FORMAL CALL FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary McAdoo on Tour of the Middle West.

TO LOOSEN PURSESTRINGS

Secretary Asks For a Generous Response To Give Notice To the Enemies Of the United States.

Washington. — Secretary McAdoo will make a tour of the Middle West, beginning Thursday at Chicago and going as far West as Denver, in the interest of the Liberty Loan, the formal campaign for subscriptions to which opened Sunday. He will address representative audiences in some of the chief cities to bring home to the people of the Middle West the need of unanimous co-operation with the government in making the big issue more than a success.

Mr. McAdoo in his official capacity will tell his audience that the United States is not engaged in half a war, but is in a fight to the finish with autocracy still strongly entrenched. He will appeal to their patriotism to do their part in making effective the declaration of the President that America pledges all her resources in the cause of democracy. He will seek to unloose the purse strings of all classes so that the Liberty Loan will not only be fully subscribed, but tremendously oversubscribed, and that Germany may realize, in the words of a statement he issued, "that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

"With the announcement of the details of the Liberty Loan," Mr. McAdoo said, "the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign has begun. There are 30 days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of Congress in pledging all the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war—a war for universal liberty.

Must Be Oversubscribed.

"Failure to subscribe the $2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not for a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the Liberty Loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless every one throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism.

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help, the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of $2,000,000,000; we must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom.

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that someone else will subscribe the requested amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody to subscribe.

"Buy a Liberty Bond today; do not put it off till tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

VIRGINIA TO FURNISH 9,320.

West Virginia's Quota Of New Army Is 7,080.

Washington. — Based upon population estimates by the Census Bureau, Virginia's quota for the first army of 500,000 men to be chosen under the selective draft system will be 9,320, while West Virginia will be called upon to furnish 7,080.

The Census Bureau estimates that Virginia has 186,400 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years and West Virginia 141,600 between the same ages. The estimates of the War Department is that only 5 per cent. of the 10,000,000 young men between 21 and 30 will be called out for the first army.

WAR ON U-BOATS MORE TELLING.

Fact Shown In Secretary Of Navy's Speech To Reichstag.

Washington.—The increasing efficiency of the Allies in submarine destruction was recognized in a speech by the German Secretary of the Navy in the Reichstag on May 10. Official accounts of the speech reaching here report the German Secretary as saying that while the submarine warfare had achieved far greater results than was expected, a certain number of submarines had been lost as the result of improved means of destruction devised by the Allies.

MERGENTHALER IN BRONZE.

Bust Unveiled In Chicago By Old-Time Printers.

Chicago.—A bronze bust of Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype machine, was unveiled at the Shepard School in commemoration of the sixty-third anniversary of the birth of the inventor. The presentation and unveiling were under the auspices of the Old-Time Printers' Association.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ARMY BILL.

Appropriation For Fiscal Year Is $270,000,000.

Washington. — President Wilson signed the annual Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and carrying approximately $270,000,000. No ceremony marked the signing. The bill failed of passage in the regular session of Congress, and it was one of the first measures taken up in the present session.

DANGER ZONES

(Copyright.)

MISSION TO RUSSIA WILL START SOON

Elihu Root Will Have Support of Noted Men.

ROUTE TO BE KEPT SECRET

Chairman To Have Powers Of Special Ambassador — Associates Chosen With Special Regard To Conditions.

Washington.—Official announcement of the personnel of the American Commission to Russia marked a forward step in President Wilson's effort to thwart Germany's intrigues for a separate peace with the new democracy and to hold the Provisional Government fast to the cause of the world against Prussian autocracy.

Headed by Elihu Root, with powers of a special ambassador, the personnel of the commission was chosen with special regard to conditions in Russia, and the character of the new Government.

Besides Mr. Root, who represents the element of statesmanship with the distinction of having held many high offices in the United States, the commission comprises a Socialist, a labor leader, a banker, a manufacturer, a business man, a man celebrated for his international activities in human welfare and ranking army and navy officers.

The commission will be accompanied by a large suite and will depart from the United States at an early date by a route which will not be published in advance.

Men On Commission.

The members of the commission are:

Elihu Root, New York, chairman.

Charles R. Crane, Chicago, manufacturer and business man.

John R. Mott, of New York, general secretary international committee of Young Men's Christian Association.

Cyrus McCormick, Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company.

Samuel R. Berton, New York banker.

James Duncan, vice-president American Federation of Labor.

Charles Edward Russell, New York, author and Socialist.

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Rear-Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N.

Bliss Temporary Chief Of Staff.

The appointment of Major-General Scott as a member of the commission will only temporarily detach him from his office of Chief of Staff, and it was stated at the War Department that he would resume those duties immediately upon his return from Russia. During his absence Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief, will discharge the duties of Chief of Staff.

Brig.-Gen. Francis J. Kernan, formerly colonel of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and stationed at El Paso, Texas, and who has just been promoted to be a brigadier-general, has been detailed to the General Staff as assistant to General Bliss during General Scott's absence.

Secretary Baker, in a formal statement, declared General Scott goes to Russia "in order that the people of Russia may realize from the dignity of office the full compliment and cordiality of our great mission to them."

Three Officers As Aides.

Three officers will go with the mission as aides to General Scott. They are Col. Robert E. L. Michie, of the General Staff; Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, retired, former military attache to the American Embassy at Petrograd, and Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, of the Engineer Corps, military observer with the Russian Army during the Russo-Japanese war.

Colonel Judson previously had been assigned to organize and command one of the nine army engineer regiments to be sent to France for work on military communication lines.

FLOUR MAY GO TO $20.

With Food Control It Can Be Cut Under $8, Says Hoover.

New York.—Herbert C. Hoover, who recently came from Europe to advise the Government on food conditions in Europe, says that without control flour may go to $20 a barrel before the year is over, but that with control "the present pprice of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent. and at the same time the producer be treated in a liberal manner."

GERMAN FIRST LINE AGAIN CUT

British Advance to the East of Gricourt.

GERMANS AGAIN COUNTERING

Gen. Nivelle's French Forces Capture a Fortified Position Near the Chemin des Dames, Fronting Laon, Their Chief Objective.

London.—Once more the great battle in the west has resolved itself temporarily to a nibbling process on the part of the French and British and incessant counter-attacks on the part of the Germans. The latter still hold Fresnoy village, retaken by them from the Canadians, while in and around Bullecourt fighting is continuous, with constantly alternating fortunes.

Sir Douglas Haig reported further progress by his troops near Bullecourt and added that "costly efforts of the enemy to shake our hold on his positions" were fruitless. South of the Souchez River the British cut a new piece out of the German first line, while they also advanced to the east of Gricourt.

American aviators with the French Army have brought down six German airplanes since April 6.

Latest Official Report.

The Berlin War Office asserted that all British and French attacks were beaten off with heavy casualties to the assailants and emphasized that "Fresnoy remained entirely in our hands in spite of repeated British attacks."

The official report from British headquarters in France reads:

"We advanced our line slightly on the south bank of the Scarpe. Under cover of a heavy bombardment, the enemy renewed his attempts upon our positions in the Hindenburg line, east of Bullecourt. His attack was completely repulsed by our troops.

"Further hostile counter-attacks near Fresnoy were equally unsuccessful.

"A party of the enemy raided our trenches southeast of Ypres; a few of our men are missing."

The French Operations.

Paris. — The official communication issued by the War Office reads:

"Northeast of Soissons and on the Chemin des Dames the artillery fighting was intermittent, except in the sector of La Royere and north of Braye en Laonnois, where the two artilleries displayed great activity.

"We carried out detailed operations which proved of value to us. North of Sancy particularly we captured an enemy trench system and took about 30 prisoners. In the sector of Chevreux the Germans attempted anew to drive us from the trenches which we gained on May 8; their attacks were broken by our barrage and machine gunfire.

"Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy troops concentrating in that region. Quite spirited artillery actions occurred south of Moronvilliers. Northwest of Prosnes we made appreciable progress and took about 30 prisoners."

U. S. NOT IN JOINT PEACE PACT.

No Agreement, Written Or Unwritten, Says Lansing.

Washington.—Secretary Lansing denied published reports that the United States has an agreement with the Entente Allies not to make a separate peace with German, by saying:

"There is no agreement, written or unwritten, relative to peace."

When pressed to say whether the subject had been discussed informally, Mr. Lansing declined to talk of the subject further. He would not intimate that there was any probability of the United States acting separately, but said the question of an agreement never had been raised.

Interest in the attitude of the Government springs from announcements that the German Chancellor is to make another offer of peace terms soon.

AUSTRIA TO SEEK PEACE?

Holland Hears "Politicians Will Visit France.

London. — The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires that he has learned from the best of sources that three prominent Austrian politicians are about to leave for Switzerland bearing peace proposals and that they hope to be given safe conduct to France in order to discuss with the French Cabinet the possibility of peace.

CAMP READY FOR FARM WORKERS

First Unit to Move to Westminster.

DAILY ROUTINE OUTLINED

Military Discipline To Be Enforced At the Training Quarters—Individuals Have Guaranteed Finances Until the State Makes Provision — Workers Measured For Uniforms — Nearly Three Hundred Have Entered the Army.

Baltimore—Fifty of the nearly 300 recruits who have enlisted in the Army of the Farm left for Westminster, constituting the first division to go into active training Ground has been selected on the farm of the late Thomas H. Shriver and until the State Legislature makes the necessary appropriation, the expenses will be borne by individuals who have agreed to finance the movement.

All of the recruits have been measured for uniforms and working clothes and by the time the State assumes supervision these will be ready for delivery. In the meantime the camp will have been established and farm work be under way.

According to the plan outlined, the workers will be subjected to the discipline prescribed by their commander. Breakfast will be served at 6 o'clock and from 6.30 to 7.30 there is to be a military drill. In teams the workers will then be taken to the farms to which they are assigned, arriving at 8 o'clock, when work will begin. From 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M. is the dinner hour, after which work will be resumed until 5 o'clock, when the young men will march back to camp, or, if the distance exceeds several miles, they are to be brought back in conveyances. At 5.30 supper is served and after roll call at 6 o'clock the men are at leisure. Taps are to be sounded at 11 o'clock.

Strict military discipline will be enforced, and the pay is to be $15 a month. Wholesome and palatable food will be furnished.

The second unit will follow to another camp immediately after the first has been established. As many as 280 have enlisted and are ready to go to work.

Governor Harrington has appointed William W. Johnson a justice of the peace for Bethesda district in place of Alfred Wilson, resigned.

For refusing to answer questions asked by enrollment officers for the Maryland military census, Russell Powell, of Downsville, and Wm. Hill, of Hagerstown, were each fined $10 and costs by Justice Bitner in Police Court at Hagerstown. Both paid and, in addition, answered the required questions and were enrolled.

Jacob Ridenour killed a four-foot blacksnake near Park Hall as the reptile was attempting to swallow a two-foot garter snake, which the blacksnake evidently had defeated in battle. The blacksnake, with half of the garter snake protruding from its mouth, was presented to J. H. Long, Hagerstown, who placed it on exhibition.

James W. Wylie, who was bookkeeper for Swift & Co., Cumberland, before going to Horton, Va., to take charge of a branch for the same concern, was among the passengers sailing for England on the Mongolian that sank a German submarine. Mr. Wylie was returning to join the English army. He is a brother of Miss Evelyn Wylie, of Baltimore, formerly of Cumberland.

In the annual election at Clear Spring Monday the Progressive ticket won by a narrow margin over the new ticket. The officials elected follow: Burgess, David H. Flory; assistant burgess, John R. Ankeney; commissioners, A. K. Snyder, Harry Dellinger, C. C. Dennis. A hot fight was waged over the making of certain street improvements, the successful candidates standing for improved highways.

Although a thorough search of the mountains has been made, and a number of clues followed up, the three men who held up Cashier Barclay V. Inskeep, of the First National Bank, Kitzmiller, Md., and Mrs. Sue Laughlin his assistant, have not been apprehended. Information from Kitzmiller states that the men had not been seen since right after their getaway. Cashier Inskeep states that the actual amount stolen was $9,075, and that the loss is fully covered by burglar indemnity insurance.

Leonard Wilhelm, 19 years old, son of Luther H. Wilhelm, was struck by Baltimore and Ohio train, No. 5, at Weaverton and killed. Young Wilhelm was working with a gang of men under J. R. Mathias, repairing the penstock at Weverton Station. The men were just finishing the work and the foreman had gone to the signal tower to report when the accident occurred. Wilhelm tried about two weeks ago to enlist in the United States Army, but was too light by three pounds. Some time ago he had endeavored to join the militia, but was turned down on the same point.

In a semi-conscious condition and suffering from serious cuts and bruises of the face and head, James Gaither, a young resident of the vicinity of Wheaton, Montgomery county, was found in a woods near Wheaton. He was unable to tell anything about what happened to him and his condition was regarded as so serious that he was sent to a Washington hospital. When last seen Gaither had with him about $20, and when found in the woods had not a penny. It is believed he was assaulted and robbed and left in the woods to die.

THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

Copyright 1916, Bobbs-Merrill Co.

OVER ROSE STANTON THERE COMES A CHANGE WHICH PUZZLES HER HUSBAND—AT FIRST HE THINKS SHE'S PEEVISH, BUT SHE IS NOT.

SYNOPSIS—Rose Stanton marries Rodney Aldrich, a rich young lawyer, after a brief courtship, and instantly is taken up by Chicago's exclusive social set and made a part of the gay whirl of the rich folks. It is all new to the girl, and for the first few months she is charmed with the life. And then she comes to feel that she is living a useless existence, that she is a social butterfly, a mere ornament in her husband's home. Rose longs to do something useful and to have the opportunity to employ her mind and utilize her talent and education. Rodney feels much the same way about himself. He thinks he ought to potter around in society just to please his wife, when in reality he'd rather be giving his nights to study or social service of some sort. They try to reach an understanding, following the visit of two New York friends, who have worked out satisfactorily this same problem.

CHAPTER X.

—7—

A Birthday.

Rodney heard young Craig, who deviled up law for him, saying good night to the stenographer. He waited till he heard them go, then went out and disconnected his own desk telephone, which the office boy, on going home, always left plugged through; went back to his inner office again, and shut the door after him.

There was more than enough pressing work on his desk to fill the clear hour that remained to him before he had to start for home. But he didn't mean to do it. He didn't mean to do anything except to drink down thirstily the sixty minutes of pure solitude that were before him. That hour had become a habit with him lately, like—he smiled at the comparison—like taking a drug. He was furtive about it, too. He never corrected Rose's assumption that the thing which kept him late at the office so much of the time nowadays was a press of work.

It was not that she had faded for him—become less the poignant, vivid, irresistible thing he had first fallen in love with. Rather the contrary. She hadn't seemed quite well, lately, nor altogether happy, and he had not been able to find out why. He had attributed it at first to the shock occasioned by her mother's illness and her departure with Portia to California; but this explanation seemed not to cover the ground. She was all right, she always said. He couldn't force confidence from her, of course. But her pale face and eyes wide with a trouble in them he could not fathom, stirred something deeper in him than the former glow and glory had ever reached.

And there was a new thing that gripped him in a positively terrifying way—a realization of his importance to her. He had discovered one day—a fortnight or so ago, in the course of a rummage after some article he had mislaid, a heap of law books that weren't his. He had guessed the explanation of them, but had said nothing to Rose about it—had found it curiously impossible to say anything. If only she had taken up something of her own! It seemed as essentially a law of her being to attempt to absorb herself in him, as it was a law of his to resist that absorption of himself in her.

But resistance was difficult. The tendency was, after his perfectly solid, recognizable duties had been given their place in the cubic content of his day, that Rose should fill up the rest. And yet there was a man in him who was neither the hard-working, successful advocate, nor Rose's husband—a man whose existence Rose didn't seem to suspect. (Was there, then, in her no woman that corresponded to him?) That man had to fight now for a chance to breathe.

He got a pipe out of a drawer in his desk, loaded and lighted it, stretched his arms, and sat down in his desk chair. The thing exactly in front of his eyes was his desk calendar. There was something familiar about the date—some subconscious association that couldn't quite rise to the surface. Was there something he had to do today, that he'd forgotten? . . . Then, with a grunt of relief and amusement, he got it. It was his birthday! Another milestone.

A year ago! That was the day it had all begun. How did he compare—the man who sat there now—with the man who had unhesitatingly jumped off the car to follow a new adventure—the man who had turned up waterlogged at Frederica's dinner and made hay of her plan to marry him off to Hermione Woodruff!

He was increasing his practice now, making money, getting cautious—prudent; he didn't bolt the track any more. And the quality of his work was good; he couldn't quarrel with that. Only, the old, big free dreams that had glorified it were gone. He was in harness, drawing a cart; following a bundle of hay.

The building was pretty well deserted by now, and against the silence he heard the buzzer in his telephone switchboard proclaiming insistently that someone was trying to get him on the phone. He thought at first he wouldn't answer. He didn't want to talk to anybody. But no one can resist the mechanical bell ringers they use in exchanges nowadays—the even-spaced ring and wait, ring and wait, so manifestly incapable of discouragement. At the end of forty-five seconds, he snatched open his door, punched the jack into its socket, caught up the head piece, and bellowed "Hello!" into the dangling transmitter.

And five minutes later he was calling Rose on the wire. "Rose, listen to this! Barry Lake and his wife are here. He just called up. They got in from New York at five o'clock, and I've asked them out to dinner.—Barry Lake and Jane! What's the matter? Can't you hear me? . . . Why, they're about the best friends I've got. The magazine writer, you know, and his wife. And they're coming out to dinner—coming right out. I told them not to dress. I'll come straight home myself—get there before they do, I guess. . . . All right! Good-by!"

But he sat there frowning in a puzzled sort of way for half a minute. Rose's voice had certainly sounded queer. He was sure she hadn't planned anything else for tonight. He distinctly remembered her saying just before he left for the office, that they'd have the evening to themselves. And it was incredible that she minded his bringing home two old friends like the Lakes on the spur of the moment, to take pot-luck. Oh, well, you couldn't tell about people's voices over the phone. There must have been something funny about the connection.

An opportune taxi just passing the entrance to his office building as he came out, enabled Rodney to better the fifteen minutes he'd allowed for getting home. But in spite of that fact, he found Rose rather splendidly gowned for her expected guests.

"Good gracious!" he cried excitedly. "What did you do that for? I thought I told you over the phone the Lakes weren't going to dress."

"I was—dressed like this when you telephoned," Rose said. "And I was afraid there wouldn't be time to change into anything else."

"We weren't going anywhere, were we?" he asked. "There's nothing I've forgotten?"

"No," she said, "we weren't going anywhere."

"And you dressed like that just for a—treat for me!"

She nodded. "Just for you," she said. "Roddy, who are the Lakes?—Oh, I know his articles, I think. But where were they friends of yours, and when?"

"Why, for years, until they moved to New York. They used to live here. I know I must have told you about them. I was always having dinner with them—either out in Rogers Park, where they lived, or at queer, terrible little restaurants downtown. They were always game to try anything, once. He's the longest, leanest, angularest, absent-mindedest chap in the world. And just about the best. And his wife fits all his angles. She writes, too. Oh, you're sure to like them! They're going to be out here for months, he says. He's going to specialize in women and he's come back here where

Trying to Help Both of Them Out of Their Wraps at Once.

they get the vote, to make headquarters. It's great! I haven't had a real talk with anybody since he went away, over a year ago."

Then, at the sound of the bell, he cried out: "There they are!" and dashed down into the hall ahead of the parlor maid, as eagerly as a schoolboy anticipating a birthday present.

Rose followed more slowly, and by the time she had reached the landing, she found him slapping Barry on the back and shaking both hands with Jane, and trying to help both of them out of their wraps at once.

When the greetings were over and they were on the way upstairs again, he said: "I told Rose we weren't going to dress, but she explained she didn't put on this coronation robe for you, but for a treat for me before I telephoned, and hadn't time to change back."

And when Jane cried out, as they entered the drawing room: "Good heavens, Rodney, what a house!" he answered: "It isn't ours. We rented it for a year in some sort of honeymoon delirium, I guess. We don't live up to it, of course. Nobody could but the woman who built it."

The gaiety in his voice clouded a little as he said it, and his grin, for a moment, had a rueful twist. But for a moment only. Then his untempered delight in the possession of his old friends took him again.

They talked—heavens, how they talked! It was like the breaking up of a log jam. The two men would rush along, side by side, in perfect agreement for a while, catching each other's half-expressed ideas, and hurling them forward, and then suddenly they'd meet, head on, in collision over some fundamental difference of opinion, amid a prismatic spray of epigram. Jane kept up a sort of obligato to the show, inserting provocative witticisms here and there, sometimes as Rodney's ally, sometimes as her husband's, and luring them, when she could, into the quiet backwater of metaphysics, where she was more than a match for the two of them.

But the main topic of the evening got launched when Rodney seized the advantage of a pause to say:

"A series of articles on women, eh! What are you going to do to them?"

With that the topic of feminism was on the carpet and it was never thereafter abandoned. After half an hour of it Jane turned to Rodney. "But what do you think about it?" she demanded. "You've been grinning away there all this time without saying a word. Are you for it?"

"For what?" Rodney wanted to know.

"For what women want," said Jane. "Economic independence — equality, easy divorce—all the new stuff."

"I'm not against it," Rodney said, "any more than I'm against tomorrow being Tuesday. It's going to be Tuesday whether I like it or not. But that conviction keeps me from crusading for it very hard. What I'm curious about is how it's going to work. When they get what they want, do you suppose they're going to want what they get?"

"I knew there was something deadly about your grin," said Jane. "What are you so cantankerous about?"

"Why, the thing," said Rodney, "that sours my naturally sweet disposition is this economic independence. I've been hearing it at dinner tables all winter. When I hear a woman with five hundred dollars' worth of clothes on—well, no, not on her back—and anything you like in jewelry, talking about economic independence as if it were something nice—jam on the pantry shelf that we men were too greedy to let them have a share of—I have to put on the brakes in order to stay on the rails.

"We men have to fight for economic independence from the time we're twenty, more or less, till the time we die. It's a sentence to hard labor for life; that's what economic independence is. How does that woman think she'd set about it, to make her professional services worth a hundred dollars a day—or fifty, or ten? What's she got that has a market value? What is there that she can capitalize? She's got her physical charm, of course, and there are various professions where she can make it pay. Well, and what else?"

"She can bear children," said Jane. "She ought to be paid well for that."

"You're only paid well," Rodney replied, "for something you can do exceptionally well, or for something that few people can do at all. As long as the vast majority of women can bear children, the only women who could get well paid for it, would be those exceptionally qualified, or exceptionally proficient. This is economics, now, we're talking. Other considerations are left out. No, I tell you, economic independence, if she really got it—the kind of woman I've been talking about—would make her very sick."

"She'd get over being sick, though, wouldn't she," said Rose, "after awhile? And then don't you think she'd be glad?"

Rodney laughed. "The sort of woman I've been talking about," he said, "would feel, when all is said, that she'd got a gold brick."

Rose poured his coffee with a steady hand. They were in the library now.

"If that's so," she said, "then the kind of woman you've been talking about has already got a profession. As Doctor Randolph says, she's cashed in on her ankles. But maybe you're mistaken in thinking she wouldn't choose something else if she had a chance. Maybe she wouldn't have done it, except because her husband wanted her to and she was in love with him and tried to please. You can't always tell."

It was almost her first contribution to the talk that evening. She had asked a few questions and said the things a hostess has to say. The other three were manifestly taken by surprise.

But surprise was not the only effect she produced. Her husband had never seen her look just like that before. The flash in her eyes, the splash of bright color in her cheeks, the exciting timbre of her voice, was new to him and very alluring.

Barry saved him the necessity of trying to answer, by taking up the cudgels himself. Rodney didn't feel like answering, nor, for the moment, like listening to Barry. His interest in the discussion was eclipsed, for the moment, by the thrill and wonder of his wife's beauty. For the next half hour she matched wits with Barry Lake very prettily.

When Jane declared that they must go, her husband protested.

"I haven't managed yet to get a word out of Rodney about any of his things. I want to know how far you've come along with your book on 'Actual Government.' I want the whole thing. Now."

"I've had my fling," said Rodney, with a sort of embarrassed good humor. "There are no more intellectual wild oats for me. Have you forgotten you're talking to a married man?"

On learning their determination to walk down-town, he said he'd go with them part of the way. Would Rose go, too? But she thought not.

CHAPTER XI.

—

A Defeat.

The gown which Rodney had spoken of apologetically as a coronation robe, was put away; the maid sent to bed. Rose, huddled into a big, quilted bathrobe, and in spite of the comfortable warmth of the room, feeling cold clear into the bones—cold and tremulous, and sure that when she tried to talk her teeth would chatter—sat waiting for Rodney to come back from seeing the Lakes part way home.

She gave a last panicky shiver when she heard his latchkey, then pulled herself together.

"Come in here, Roddy," she called as he reached the head of the stairs. "I want to talk about something."

He had hoped, evidently, to find her abed and fast asleep. His cautious footfalls on the stairs made clear his intention not to waken her. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said, pausing at the door to her dressing-room, but not coming in. "I didn't know you meant to sit up for me. If I'd known you were waiting, I'd have come back sooner."

"I haven't minded," she told him. "I've been glad of a chance to think. But now . . . —Oh, please come in and shut the door!"

He did come in, but with manifest reluctance, and he stayed near the door in an attitude of arrested departure. "It's pretty late," he protested with a nonchalance that rang a little flat. "You must be awfully tired. Hadn't we better put off our pow-wow?"

She understood well enough. The look in her face, some uncontrolled inflection in her voice she had meant to keep so even, had given her away. He suspected she was going to be "tragic." If he didn't look out, there'd be a "scene."

"We can't put it off," she said. "I let you have your talk out with the Lakes, but you'll have to talk with me now."

"We spent most of the time talking about you anyway," he said pleasantly. "They're both mad about you. You were a perfect miracle tonight, darling, when they were here. But now, like this . . ." He came over to her with his arms out.

But she cried out "Don't!" and sprang away from him. "Please don't, Roddy—not tonight! I can't stand it to have you touch me tonight!"

He stared at her, gave a shrug of exasperation, and then turned away. "You are angry about something then," he said. "I thought so when I first came in. But, honestly, I don't know what it's about."

"I'm not angry," she said, as steadily as she could. She mustn't let it go on like this. They were getting started all wrong somehow. "You didn't want me to touch you the night when I came to your office, when you were working on that case. But it wasn't because you were angry with me. Well, I'm like that tonight. There's something that's got to be thought out. Only I'm not like you. I can't do it alone. I've got to have help. I don't want to be soothed, and comforted like a child, and I don't want to be made love to. I just want to be treated like a human being."

"I see," he said. Very deliberately, he lighted a cigarette, found himself an ash tray, and settled down astride a spindling little chair. "All right," he said. "Now, come on with your troubles." He didn't say "little troubles," but his voice did and his smile.

Rose steadied herself as well as she could. "We've made a horrible mistake," she began. "I don't suppose it's either of our faults exactly. It's been mine in a way, of course, because it wouldn't have happened if I hadn't been—thoughtless and ignorant. I might have seen it if I'd thought to look. But I didn't—not really, until tonight."

He wanted to know what the mistake was. He was still smiling in good-humored amusement over her seriousness.

"It's pretty near everything," she said. "You've hated the way we've lived—the way this house has made us live. I haven't liked it, really. But I never stopped to think what it meant."

"What it does mean," he said, with a good deal of attention to his cigarette, "is that things are desirable to me now, because I am in love with you, that weren't desirable before. I don't see anything terrible about that."

"There isn't," she said, "when—when you're in love with me. But you aren't in love with me all the time. And when you aren't, you must hate me for what I've done to you."

His face flushed deep. He sprang to his feet and threw his cigarette into the fire. "That's perfectly outrageous nonsense," he said. "I won't listen to it."

"If it weren't true," she persisted, "you wouldn't be excited like that. If I hadn't known it before, I'd have known it when I saw you with the Lakes. You can give them something you can't give me, not with all the love in the world. I never heard about them till tonight—not in a way I'd remember. And there are other people—you spoke of some of them at dinner—who are living here, that you've never mentioned to me before. You've tried to sweep them all out of your life; to go to dances and the opera and things with me. You did it because you loved me, but it wasn't fair to either of us, Roddy. Because you can't love me all the time. I don't believe a man—a real man—can love a woman all the time. And if she makes him hate her when he doesn't love her, he'll get so he hates loving her."

"You're talking nonsense!" he said again roughly. He was pacing the room by now. "Stark, staring nonsense! I've never stopped loving you since the first day we walked together. And I should think I'd done enough to prove it."

"That's it," she said. "You've done too much. And you're so sorry for

"I'm Not Angry," She Said.

me when you don't love me, that it makes you do all the more."

She had found another joint in his armor. She was absolutely clairvoyant tonight, and this time he fairly cried out: "Stop it!"

Do you believe that marriage should be a business partnership as well as one of sentiment—that if the wife is capable of doing so, she should earn a part of the living outside the home?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUNS AND WORLDS IN MAKING

Astronomers Admitted to "Workshop of the Universe" to View Wonders Therein.

We look today on the things of a century, a millennium, ago. Light traveling at the rate of 186,300 miles a second requires more than four years to come from the nearest star, perhaps thousands and tens of thousands of years from the farthest. Hence in every case we see not what is, but what was.

Thousands of nebulae have been discovered in the heavens. The spiral pattern of some few nebulae has long been confirmation of the theory that they are the real beginners of a solar system. But there has recently come in much evidence of the spiral character of other nebulae, that the conclusion seems forced upon us that practically all are in a state of rotation, and are hence supplying the centrifugal force to throw off the rings which roll themselves up into planets revolving about central suns.

When opportunity is given to look directly down upon a nebulae there results startling evidence of its being in rotation. There is no other way of explaining its remarkable details of structure. Some look like the propeller blades of a motorboat; some are actually caught in the act of throwing off rings, which are seen condensing at certain centers, rolling themselves into planets, henceforth to travel around their suns. The great nebulae in Andromeda gives striking evidence that it is working out another and a greater solar system than our own.

In short, it seems that in studying the nebulae we are being admitted to the very workshop of the universe, and are permitted to watch the actual process of turning out worlds. Nothing in the heavens is better fitted to fill the very soul with awe. As in the case of the "fixed stars," our lives are too brief, too feeble our eyes, to detect the actual motion.—Frederick Campbell's "Suns and Worlds in the Making."

Unrelated Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes have not much in common botanically with their more familiar namesakes. They have long been cultivated as food in tropical and subtropical countries, and were actually introduced into England at an earlier date than the common potato. The two tubers were often confounded by writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the sweet potato won more popularity than its rival. Steeped in wine or made into a sweetmeat, it was regarded as an excellent invigorator. Sweetish and agreeable to the taste, its flesh-forming qualities are considered equal at least to those of the common potato.

A Wise Teller.

It is a wise paying teller who checks a fellow's cash before he cashes his check.

PLANS TO RAISE UNITED STATES ARMY OF TWO MILLION MEN

Outstanding features of the universal service bill enacted by congress:

AGES OF DRAFT, 21 TO 30 INCLUSIVE.

AGES OF VOLUNTEERS, 18 TO 40 INCLUSIVE.

Number subject to draft 11,000,000

To be obtained by draft or volunteers:

Number to be drawn by selective conscription..... 1,000,000
(In two drafts of 500,000 each.)

Regular army	300,000
National Guard	625,000
Special and technical troops	76,000
Total strength provided	2,001,000

TERM OF SERVICE: PERIOD OF EMERGENCY.

Exemptions:

Federal and state officers.
Ministers of religion and theological students.
Members of religious sects opposed to war.

Liable to exemption:

County and municipal officers.
Customs house clerks, mail employees.
Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.
Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.
Those supporting dependents.
The physically and morally deficient.

Method for draft:

Proclamation by the president for registration.
Immediate registration by those of draft age.
Selection from register of men for service.
Dispatch of men drafted to nearest training camp

Provision for pay:

Second-class private	$25
First-class private	31
Corporal	32
Sergeant of the line	$$36 and 42
Quartermaster and hospital sergeants	46
First sergeant	50

Safeguards thrown around the army:

Prohibition.
Suppression of the social evil.

Eleven million male citizens from twenty-one to thirty years old, inclusive, will be subject to draft by the president of the United States.

But in order that men under twenty-one and over thirty may serve their country if they so desire, the measure provides for the acceptance of volunteers over eighteen years and under forty years.

The gigantic number of men subject to draft will not all be called to the colors by any means. The proposed law gives authority to the president to draft as many men as he deems necessary to fill up the regular army, the National Guard and the conscription force of 1,000,000 men.

2,001,000 Armed Men.

It is estimated by the war department that as a result of the authority conferred and the action to be taken 2,001,000 officers and men will comprise the military establishment of the United States.

Under the new bill agreed to authority is given to fill up by draft the regular army and the National Guard to war strength, and to raise outside this 1,000,000 men, 500,000 to come as the first quota.

The war strength of the regular army is about 290,000 men. It has now about 135,000 men and is short about 155,000. The National Guard has a war strength of 625,000 men. It has now about 125,000 and is short about 500,000 men.

Therefore, on the first call there can be taken for war service about 655,000 men to fill up gaps in the regular army and National Guard and in addition 500,000 as the first quota of the conscript army of 1,000,000 men.

In the first draft it is possible about 1,155,000 men will be taken for active service, leaving authorization under the present bill to call out immediately 500,000 more for another conscript army.

No Place for Roosevelt.

The action allowing Col. Theodore Roosevelt to enlist volunteers for foreign service has been eliminated.

What the colonel will do now that his pet project is incapable of realization is a question. It is generally understood that President Wilson is absolutely opposed to the idea of a volunteer organization under command of the colonel.

Pay for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers was agreed upon as follows:

Men now receiving less than $21 per month are increased to $51 per month; those who received $24 are increased to $32; men who receive $30, $36 or $40 are increased $6 each; men who receive $45 are increased to $50.

Army Officers Pleased.

Army officers received notice of the age limit with pleasure. They had expected a higher maximum, though they would rather have had the original ages of nineteen to twenty-five.

A new section in the bill authorizes the president to organize and equip three machine-gun companies for each infantry and cavalry brigade and four machine-gun companies and an armored motorcar for each infantry and cavalry division.

An interesting change is that the draft will not be based upon the number of persons "available for service," as first proposed, but upon the population.

A man may register by mail, if necessary. Fraud in registration, examination, etc., is punishable by the same imprisonment, "or, if subject to military law, the individual shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Dry Clause Drastic.

The prohibition provision is exceedingly drastic. The president is authorized to make regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors "in or near" military camps. Not only can liquor not be sold or supplied but it will be illegal for any person to have in his possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post or officers' or enlisted men's club.

It will be unlawful for anyone to sell intoxicating liquor, including beer, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform.

Likewise, the social evil is guarded against through the suppression and prevention of the setting up of any houses used for immoral purposes.

The fact that under the authority of congress the president is authorized to call 11,000,000 men to the colors is expected to have a great moral effect in Germany. It is quite true that the entire force he can commandeer at this time will number two and a quarter million. But even this number would constitute a re-enforcement which British and French officers say would assure victory if employed in France.

Could Relieve British.

England to date has raised some 6,000,000 men. With the exception of a couple of million these men are at the front in France, Belgium, Egypt, the Balkans and Mesopotamia.

What the president and Secretary Baker desire first and above all is to train the officers and men. When they are ready to fight the drilled troops of Germany, then probably they will be sent abroad, and not before.

But Germany doubtless will watch with increasing anxiety the preparedness of the American people and will realize that peace will be most desirable and necessary, before they are ready for service in France.

Officers Go to France.

Three army medical officers—Maj. William L. Keller and Capts. Daniel P. Card and George M. Edwards—were assigned to duty at the French military hospital at Ris Orangis, France.

Organization of two reserve air squadrons for the army was authorized by Major General Scott, chief of staff.

The first class at West Point will be graduated August 30, the war department announced, and immediately commissioned to supply 154 highly trained officers to aid in the instruction of the first 500,000 selective draft army to be called to the colors some time in September. Under normal conditions the cadets would have completed their course in June, 1918.

Women Form Committee.

The woman's liberty loan committee has been formed. Announcement to this effect is made by the treasury department.

The committee met in the office of the secretary of the treasury. The members present were Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks of Chicago, Mrs. Gilford Dudley of Tennessee, Miss Pierce of Kansas City, representing Mrs. Guernsey, and Mrs. John O. Miller of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McAdoo said he expected the committee to aid in inducing the women of the country to invest in the bonds being issued by the government.

MUST HAVE FOOD CONTROL

Herbert C. Hoover, Acknowledged Expert, Makes Report as to Existing Food Conditions.

New York.—Herbert C. Hoover, who recently came from Europe to advise the government on food conditions in Europe, says that without control we may see flour at $20 a barrel before the year is over, but that with control "the present price of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent.

"There is no occasion for a food panic in this country nor any justification for outrageous prices unless the opposition of special interests defeats the president in obtaining the necessary power to control the nations' food fully and adequately," he said, America's problem is not one of famine, for we have now and will have next year a large surplus.

"Our problem is, after the proper protection of our own people, to give to our allies the last ounce of surplus of which we are capable."

ALLIES ARE TO ACT AS UNIT

No Idea of Separate Peace Will Be Entertained, Is Statement of High Official.

Washington.—The fact that the United States is committed to the policy of making no separate peace with Germany was admitted by one of the highest officials of the government in discussing Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace speech.

This officer said if the German government should make any peace proposal which could be given consideration the United States would not act on it independently. The proposal would be considered by all the nations fighting Germany, and the United States would abide by the joint decision.

President Wilson had informed Mr. Balfour that the United States will make war and peace in common with the allies, but this is the first time there has been any authoritative admission of the fact.

SAVE THE SURPUS

One of the thoughtless ways of wasting good food material is by leaving it untouched to rot or dry up in the garden or orchard when the supply seems greater than the demand and laborers are few. This year it is imperative that all vegetables and fruits be gathered from every garden—the surplus must substitute for canned goods that may be desired but will probably not be available on the market next winter. If your garden at any time produces more than you can use immediately, do not allow the surplus to spoil. Every can of vegetables or fruit means that you have saved food materials that would have otherwise been wasted. Even the "culls" should be eaten or canned for home use. The slogan should be a can of vegetables and a can of fruit for every day next winter—whenever it is possible to "save the surplus" it tends to lessen the demand on the purse and the market thereby lowers prices of other foods which must be purchased.

But the thrifty housewife asks how she may "save the surplus" when containers and sugar are as high as they are at present. Fortunately some of the methods do not require both of these articles.

SAVE BY DRYING

Our grandmothers used the very economical method of saving by drying foods—meats and fish were salted and dried, while fruits and vegetables were pared and placed in the sun or above the grate fire to dry. Why cannot we follow their example, using our modern warming ovens to start the process for vegetables and fruits and finishing them in the sunshine?

SAVE BY CANNING WITHOUT SUGAR

Much of our canned fruit can be done without sugar, for preservation depends not upon sugar but upon thorough sterilization and perfect sealing from the air. A small amount of sugar may be added when opened for serving. This method is preferred to the sweetened fruits when they are to be used in desserts such as pies and puddings.

The perishable garden vegetables such as beans, peas, corn, squash and greens are readily saved by using the cold-pack canning method and the family wash boiler.

CONTAINERS

Old glass fruit cans are perfectly good to use again if they are boiled and fitted with new rubbers. Save all fruit cans for the preservation of bulky produce and use large medicine bottles for fruit and vegetable juices.

SAVE THE JUICES

Vegetable pulp and juices, snch as tomato and corn, are very helpful in flavoring other foods and in the preparation of cream soups. Fruit juices contain the most beneficial part of many of our fruits, hence the goodness of the fruit is preserved to be served on cereals or puddings next winter. Jelly making is another good way of using fruit juices to advantage if sugar is available.

INFORMATION ON CANNING

Detailed instructions may be obtained from the States Relations Service, Washington, D C. by asking in writing for pamphlets on methods and receipts for canning vegetables and fruits at home. Send for these pamphlets and then make this matter of saving the surplus an every-family concern.

ARE YOU HELPING

Are you doing all that you can to help in the present crisis? If you own land, do you know all that there is to know about making it productive? If you are a woman, do you know all that there is to know about preserving vegetables and fruits for future use? Do you realize that even if you have expert knowledge you can get further information from books written by trained men and women?

The State Library Commission has purchased a supply of the books on the following list and will send copies to any individual in the state who agrees to be responsible for their safe return. Look over the list and pick out the book that you most wish to see; and write to Miss Ida V. Colbroth, State Library Commission, Dover, Delaware, asking her to send it.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

E. D. Voorhoon, Fertilizers; F. D. Coburn, Swine in America; H. H. Lewis, Poultry keeping; T. L. & Fippin Lyon, Soils; R. H. Washburn, Productive diary husbandry; C. F. Warren, Elements of agriculture; A. Vivian, Principles of soil fertility; L. L. Van Tyle, Fertilizers and crops; C. V. Piper, Forage crops; M. A. Carleton, The small grains; E. C. Montgomery, Corn crops; C. L. Watts, Vegetable gardening; L. H. Bailey, Manual of gardening; W. C. O'Kane, Injurious insects; F. W. Card, Bush fruits.

HOME WORK

R. H. Berry, Fruit recipes; E. M. Bradley, Book of fruit bottling; Mrs. J. Hill, Canning, preserving and jellymaking; Emily Riesenberg, Preserving and canning; Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Canning and preserving; Fannie Farmer, Boston Cooking School cook book; Maria Parlon, Home economics; American Red Cross textbook on elementary hygiene and home care of the sick.

E. L. Eliason, First aid in emergencies.

State Board of Agriculture Report

The report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1915-16 has been printed and copies may be secured by addressing the Board, at Dover. The report gives the result of examination of field seeds in 1916. These results indicate that it is very important for farmers to know whether their seeds are pure and whether they will grow and it is suggested that samples be sent to the Board for examination. The seeds will be examined and a report made on them free of charge.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Below is a list of names of people who have joined the Middletown Red Cross Chapter since May 3d:

Messrs. Wm Wright, Harry Culver, W. S. Letherbury, N. J. Williams, S. M. Rosenberg, Jos. Biggs, Frederick Brady, J. F. Deakyne, O. A. Husfelt, Geo. J. Buehm, S. E. Lewis, Corbit Vinyard, Harry Black, Colonel Crouch, M. E. Manlove, Elwood Brown, Jos. Heller, M. Banning, W. T. Pearce, Jr., S. Burstan, A. Fogel, Lewis Froomkin, E. M. Shallcross, M. Berg, Geo. F. Wilson, M. N. Willits, C. P. Cochran, Chas. H. Crawford, Harry Howell, Jos. Berkman, John Heller, R. E. Wilson, John L. Maul, Harry Jones, Mrs. W. S. Letherbury, Mrs. Ethel P. Brown, Mrs. Julian Cochran, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mrs. W. Green, Mrs. A. L. Hurn, Mrs. Edward Tee, Mrs. J. G. Bragdon, Mrs. C. H. Crawford, Mrs. Harry Howell, Mrs. Willard Biggs, Misses Susie Foard, Helen Biggs, Emma Blackiston, Ella Staats, Ada Lockwood, Catherine Dorsey, Margaret Dorsey, Agnes Crowley.

The following people have also contributed, some of which are non-members, but have donated to help this worthy cause: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradford, Mrs. G. B. Brady, Mrs. Elias Shallcross, Mrs. J. S Crouch, Mrs. G. B. Pearson, Mrs. C. B. Green, Mrs. F. E. Comegys, Mrs. Elwood Denny, Mrs M. N. Willits, Mrs. W. S. Letherbury, Misses Ethel Brady, Anna Cox, Emma Blackiston.

Up to the present time $54.75 has been donated to help buy bandages and other such things.

The class in the preparation of Surgical Dressings has been very successful. Any one desirous of joining a second class may communicate with Miss Blanche Lockwood. The class meets Mondays and Fridays at 2 o'clock. No other work can be done on those days. The Club House is open for other workers Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 5, and Saturdays, from 10 to 12. All who are willing to help with this work come during these hours. We need both money and workers.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Members of the Federal grand jury, drawn for the next term of federal court, which convenes June 8, have been drawn as follows:

Lewis E. Eliason, New Castle hundred.

Joseph C. Lank, Lewes and Rehoboth hundreds.

J. Allen Colby, Brandywine hundred

Charles H. Messick, Broad Creek hundred.

Samuel H. Derby, North Murderkill hundred.

Lewis H. Lynam, Mill Creek hundred.

Edwin Nickerson, West Dover hundred.

Joseph G. Brown, St. Georges hundred.

John W. Morris, Wilmington hundred

Theodore Ferguson, Appoquinimink hundred.

Frederick Brady, St. Georges hundred.

Samuel H. Messick, Nanticoke hundred.

George W. Hill, White Clay Creek nundred.

Robert M. Barr, Wilmington hundred.

Chandler D. Lamborn, Mill Creek nundred.

George B. Insley, Broad Creek hundred.

David H. Boyce, Kenton hundred.

Harry F. Hobson, Mill Creek hundred.

Max Jackson, Mill Creek hundred.

F. Charles Le Compte, Duck Creek hundred

Willard A. Speakmar, Wilmington hundred.

John Barnard, North Murderkill hundred.

Martin E. Walker, Wilmington hundred.

TIN PLATE CONSERVATION

Aberdeen, Md.

TO THE MARYLAND CANNER:

From the report of the Committee on the Conservation of Tin Plate which met in conference at the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., May 1st, the following recommendations were endorsed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce.

TO THE FARMERS:

That they co-operate generously with the canners of the country in the effort to permit no falling off in acreage planted to cannery crops, and that they recognize fully the vast numbers of the population of the United States and of the world that have become dependent on the food supply conserved yearly in tin containers.

TO CANNERS:

Whether buying cans from can makers or making them for their own use, that it shall be their patriotic duty, until an accumulation of a sufficient supply of cans to care for the perishable crops shall be apparent, to abstain completely from packing non perishable foods.

You are earnestly requested to show each one of your growers the clause addressed to the farmers, and in addition to this, see that every county paper in your vicinity publish a copy of same, so that the farmers and growers will clearly understand that it is their patriotic duty to furnish the canner with all products possible for them to grow as future requirements will undoubtedly necessitate supreme effort on the part of the grower and canner.

Will you do your part in giving this publicity?

Yours very truly,
H. P. STRASBAUGH,
Secretary-Treasurer,

GRANGE NOTES

At the Grange Meeting Friday night the following recommendations and resolutions were passed:

That we go on record as being favorable to the Red Cross movement and entertain the desire that all members of Peach Blossom Grange would also become members of the Red Cross and the secretary to notify absent members of this action.

WHEREAS: The New Castle County Committee of the Governor's Advisory Board has been very helpful in assisting some farmers in their labor difficulties and have been untiring in their efforts to help others.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the members of Peach Blossom Grange No. 3 P. of H. of Middletown, Delaware wish to express their appreciation to this Committee for its efforts and the personal sacrifice of time made by its individual members and the secretary to forward to this Committee this action.

WHEREAS: There is a bill before Congress in reference to fixing the price of food products.

BE IT RESOLVED: That Peach Blossom Grange No 3 P. of H. of Middletown Delaware goes on record as disapproving this bill unless there be inserted in this bill a similar provision for fixing the prices on manufactured products.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our two U. S. Senators and our Representatives in Congress.

McDONOUGH

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roemer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heller, of Odessa, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Hurd

Mr and Mrs. Amos Merritt, of Warwick, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Urie P. Ginn and family.

Mrs. E. G. Armstrong visited Mrs. G. W. Hurd on Sunday.

Dr. E. L. Cross visited our school on Friday last and gave an interesting and instructive talk to the children.

Mr. Wilmer George and family were the guests of their son Mr. and Mrs. Samuel George on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reese had as their guests on Sunday Mr. W. W. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nostrand and daughter Ella, Miss Ruth Taylor and Louise Schwatka, all of Wilmington.

Mr. Zadoc Pool, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents near here.

Resolutions of Respect

Buck Council, No. 18, Jr. O. U. A. M.
Summit Bridge, Del., May 2d, 1917.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John M. Calhoun, and has called him from this council to the great council above. May we as brothers who are left behind, bow in submission to His holy will. Help us by the grace of God to say "thy will be done."

WHEREAS, Brother Calhoun, by his kindly disposition and love for our order, his never failing devotion to its principles, having been a member for a number of years, makes our loss the greater; his loyalty, his integrity and self-sacrificing disposition should stand as a memento of his life, and be it

Resolved, That our chapter be draped for thirty days and copies be printed in the Middletown papers; also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

Respectfully submitted in V. L. and P.
J. W. KANE,
J. R. BUTLER,
D. S. THORNTON,

LARGE CASH SALE

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Md.,

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917

beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp

20 to 30 Horses

6 TO 8 PAIR OF MULES

30 to 40 Head Cattle

100 PIGS AND SHOATS

Several GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, lot of Single and Double Harness and Blankets, Corn Planter, good as new.

I will have some good cows and heifers here and some no good for a farmer to keep. If you come to me I will try and get you in right.

At my last sale horses sold from $7 to $146, mules from $32 to $300 per pair, cows from $20 to $70, heifers from $20 to $95.

If you want to buy or sell your stock, this is the place to come.

Sale rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale after this will be June 9.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

WANTED—Young man, 18 years of age, to work in Press room. Address or apply Wilmington Morning News.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Maine Grown Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, and Fertilizers stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Mendoza Is Old City.

Mendoza is the metropolis of western Argentina. It is a city of some size carefully planned and able to stand comparison with any town in the new world or the old one the point of municipal beauty. It looks distinctly new, but as a matter of fact it is one of the oldest towns in the western hemisphere. It was founded fifty years before the well-known settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, while the fathers and mothers of the Pilgrims were still living peacefully in England.

Not Always Happy.

It is customary but I think it is a mistake, to speak of "happy" childhood. Children are often overanxious and acutely sensitive. Man ought to be man and master of his fate; but children are at the mercy of those around them. Mr. Rarey, the great horse-tamer, has told us that he has known an angry word to raise the pulse of a horse ten beats in a minute. Think then how it must affect a child! —Lord Avebury.

Game in Mexico.

Mexico cannot be said to offer a field for hunters of big game, and the term, "a sportsman's paradise," which is sometimes applied to it, is an exaggeration. Among animals may be enumerated the peccaries or javelines, deer, rabbits, hares. The reptiles include alligators, turtles and iguanas. Whales, seals and sea lions are encountered on the Pacific coast.—New York Telegram.

Equal to Potato.

A number of starchy roots, tubers, and corms of vegetables, including Jerusalem artichokes, casavas, dasheens, yams, yautias and taros, in addition to the well-known sweet potatoes, have food values and degrees of digestibility approximafely equal to those of the Irish or white potato and like the latter, merit extensive use as a part of mixed diets.

Equipped.

"Do you think your wife would excel in statesmanship if she had an opportunity?" "Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta is not only a powerful hand in a regular argument, but she has gifts for prolonged discourse that would make her a wonder at filibustering."

Youthful Diplomacy.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—"Johnny! Johnny Stubbs! You are whispering again." Johnny (a smart boy) —"Please, I am only telling Winnie Wingles what nice things all the gentlemen said about you when you walked along the street."

Went Him One Better.

"I love you very much, papa," said four-year-old Edna, as she climbed on her father's knee. "I love you, dear when you are a good girl," replied her father. "But, papa," said Edna, "I love you even when you ain't no good."

How to Remove Cinders.

A medicine dropper may be used with good effect in removing cinders from the eyelids by drawing them out by suction along with the fluids that have formed. A little pointed roll of soft paper also may prove useful.

Only One Danger.

"Are all these beautiful flowers for me?" asked the teacher when small Jimmy presented her with a bouquet. "Oh, yes, ma'am," said Jimmy, "unless the girl I swiped 'em from sees 'em."

Love and Potatoes.

A member of a well-known club, on being asked to define "love," compared it to a potato—first, "because it shoots from the eyes," and secondly, "because it becomes less by paring."

Gloomy Assumption.

"Are you for peace at any price?" "There isn't any such thing. Even if you were willing to bargain on that basis, sooner or later you'd get into a row about the price."

Faces and Figgers.

A woman's face is her fortune for the reason that with it she usually is able to land a man who measures his bank account in six figures.

To Clean Brass.

Wet a cloth with ammonia and sprinkle cleaning powder on the ammonia and rub the brass with it. It will clean beautifully.

Sicily to Produce Acids.

Citric, tartaric and sulphuric acids are to be manufactured at Messina, Sicily. Sicilian fruit growers are financing the venture.

FOR SALE!

FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE

20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. **ALFRED McDOWELL,**

Marshallton, Del.

Pictorial Patterns
Eastman Kodaks

Still Selling

W. B. Corsets
Onyx Hosiery

at the Old Prices!

Several weeks ago we referred to the fact that because of very large purchases before the general rise in prices, we were selling many goods below prices elsewhere. At that time we invited our patrons and the general public to call and test the truth of our claim.

This, many, very many, have done, and the pleased and surprised comments we hear from purchasers assure us that our words have been found true.

Our patrons will be glad to learn that this rare chance to buy below prevailing prices, yet holds good in many of our staple articles, altho a few stocks have been exhausted. For example, the 200 page composition books which since last Fall we have been selling at the old price of 5c, despite the fact that even in the city stores 8c was being charged—the old stock is gone and we cannot buy new stock for the price we sold the old at!

But, still we have a multitude of things heavily laid in before the rise, which we are still selling at OLD PRICES which are lower than elsewhere.

We might have sold our more cheaply bought stocks at the increased prices as do many merchants, but following the Fogel & Burstan plan of "live and let live," we have been content with our usual profit and passed the rest on to our patrons. We are sure they will appreciate such fair treatment.

We give below a few samples of our low figured goods:

House Dresses

We have a good selection of House Dresses, well made of fast-colored ginghams, in checks and stripes, high or low necks, long or short sleeves, and spite of cotton way up, they sell at the old figure **98c**

Ladies' Shirt Waists

300 Lingerie Shirt Waists in Voile and Organdie in many new styles—Waists well worth from $1 25 to $2, yet we offer these handsome goods for **98c**

Turkish Towels

Fine Heavy Turkish 45x21 in., blue or red stripes on the ends—really a 35c Towel—but they go for..... **25c**

Huck Towels

Large, thick, red-bordered Huck Towels, usually fetching 18c, but going now 2 for **25c**

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

BANKRUPT SALE

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917

at 9 o'clock A. M.

on the premises.

BEAR, DELAWARE

Store stock consisting of groceries, dry goods, shoes, oils, farming implements; etc., also the store fixtures, uncollected book accounts and unexpired lease of

WILLIAM H. MELVIN

TERMS CASH.

EDWARD W. COOCH,
Trustee in Bankruptcy of
William H. Melvin.

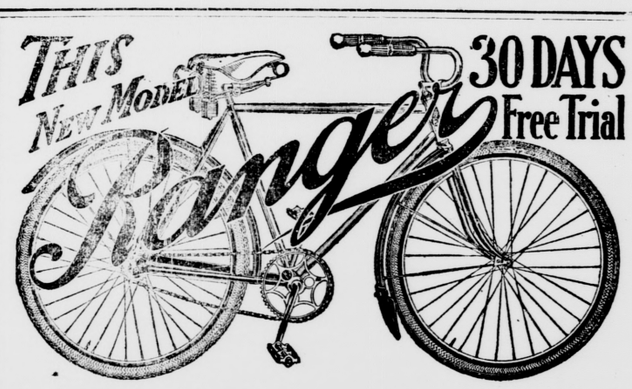
DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

THIS NEW MODEL



30 DAYS Free Trial

Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of *"Ranger"* Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from **$11.75, $13.75, $15.75** up. There is a **MEAD** Bicycle for **every** rider, at a price made possible only by our *FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER* sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you *all charges prepaid* your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for *ONE MONTHS FREE TRIAL.* This wonderful offer is *absolutely genuine.* No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, *Electric Lighting Outfits,* all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for refitting your *old* Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at *HALF USUAL PRICES.* Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new *"RANGER."* You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. *DO NOT BUY* until you get it and our *wonderful* new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People

New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE

has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Transcript, $1.00